



Parole Board  
of Canada

Commission des libérations  
conditionnelles du Canada

## PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT 2011/2012





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## ACRONYMS USED IN THIS REPORT

APR	Accelerated Parole Review
APRI	Accelerated Parole Review-Initial
CCRA	<i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i>
CRA	<i>Criminal Records Act</i>
CRIMS	Conditional Release Information Management System
CSC	Correctional Service of Canada
DP	Day Parole
ETA	Escorted Temporary Absence
FP	Full Parole
GSS	General Social Survey
PBC	Parole Board of Canada
OMS	Offender Management System
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
SR	Statutory Release
TA	Temporary Absence
UAL	Unlawfully-at-Large
UTA	Unescorted Temporary Absence
WED	Warrant Expiry Date

### **NOTE TO THE READER:**

Data and information for this report came from numerous sources:

- Conditional release data was extracted from CRIMS and OMS.
- The Clemency and Record Suspension Division provided record suspension and clemency information.
- Financial information was provided by Financial Services.
- The Human Resources Division provided human resources information on staff and the Board Member Secretariat provided information on Board members.

Minor variances may occur when presenting percentage statistics as a result of rounding.

The snapshot of the offender population was taken on April 15, 2012, to ensure all year-end data had been entered into OMS.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF 2011/12

**1.3%** increase in the federal offender population (on April 15, 2012, 14,419 offenders were incarcerated and 8,737 offenders were on conditional release).

**15,595** reviews conducted by the Board (14,748 federal and 847 provincial), a decrease of 7.5% from the previous year.

**4,775** day parole release decisions (4,245 federal and 530 provincial).

**64%** grant rate for federal day parole, one percentage point higher than the previous year.

**41%** grant rate for provincial day parole, two percentage points lower than the previous year.

**3,592** full parole release decisions (3,153 federal and 439 provincial).

**23%** grant rate for federal full parole, six percentage points higher than the previous year.

**30%** grant rate for provincial full parole, one percentage point lower than the previous year.

**2,075** residency conditions imposed on statutory release, an 18% increase from the previous year.

**334** the number of offenders in the community with long-term supervision orders on April 15, 2012.

**99.8%** of federal day parole supervision periods were completed without violent reoffending

**99.5%** of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving determinate sentences were completed without violent reoffending, a slight increase from the previous year.

**98.7%** of statutory release supervision periods were completed without violent reoffending, an increase of half a percentage point from the previous year.

**21,449** Board contacts with victims, a decrease of 5% from the previous year.

**2,791** observers at 1,225 PBC hearings, an increase of 21% from the previous year.

**223** presentations made by victims at 140 hearings, a slight decrease from the previous year.

**5,426** the number of decisions sent from the decision registry, a decrease of 5% from the previous year.

**3,546** pardon decisions made; 92% pardons granted and 8% pardons denied.

**58** clemency cases in process.

## INTRODUCTION

The Parole Board of Canada (PBC) has four program activities: Conditional Release Decisions, Conditional Release Openness and Accountability, Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations, and Internal Services.

Conditional Release Decisions is the Parole Board of Canada's largest program activity. It includes: the review of offenders' cases and the making of quality conditional release decisions, including appeals; provision of in-depth training on how to assess the risk of reoffending in order to assist Board members in the decision-making process; and, coordination of program delivery throughout the Board and with the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) and other key partners.

Conditional Release Openness and Accountability is the second largest program activity at the Board. It focuses on the provision of information to victims and other interested parties within the community, as well as coordinating victims' and other observers' attendance at PBC hearings, providing assistance to victims in preparing their victim statements and providing access to the Decision Registry.

Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations, the third program activity of the Board, involves the review of record suspension and clemency applications, the ordering of record suspensions and the rendering of record suspension decisions and clemency recommendations. The Record Suspension program, formerly the Pardon program, underwent substantial changes between 2010/11 and 2011/12.

Internal Services, although a separate program activity, exists to support the Board's main activities by providing procurement, accommodation, and financial management services, as well as human resources.

Since 2010/11, the Performance Monitoring Report has been structured to reflect the Board's four program activities<sup>1</sup>.

The report presents information using easy to read graphs as well as text and provides links to detailed statistical tables which are found in the Appendix.

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<sup>1</sup> For specific reports on program activities by strategic outcome, please consult the *Departmental Performance Report*.

## THE YEAR AT A GLANCE

### CONTEXT

The Parole Board of Canada operated in a dynamic environment in 2011/12. The Board adapted to legislative changes in the field of criminal justice, as well as the challenges of an increasingly diverse offender population characterized by a changing criminal profile, increased mental health issues, more frequent gang affiliations, and longer histories of violence.

#### *Crime Rates*

In 2011, police-reported crime in Canada<sup>2</sup> continued its declining trend: crime rates decreased six percentage points in comparison with the previous year, reaching their lowest level since the 1970s<sup>2</sup>. A downward trend was reported for most offences, including attempted murder, major assaults, robberies, break-ins and motor vehicle thefts.

Overall, violent crime rates decreased four percentage points across the country in 2011. However, certain violent offences increased, such as homicide (+7%), sexual violations against children (+3%), child pornography (+40%)<sup>3</sup> and criminal harassment (+1%).

Non-violent crime rates decreased seven percentage points in Canada in 2011 with the exception of drug offences and impaired driving offences, which increased in comparison with the previous year (7% and 2% respectively).

The crime severity index, a measure of the severity of offences, decreased six percentage points again in 2011 compared to the previous year. The crime severity index decreased or remained the same in all provinces and territories as well as in the majority of Canada's census metropolitan areas.

The violent crime severity index declined four percentage points across Canada in 2011. However, different trends were observed at the regional level. While the majority of provinces and the three territories reported a drop in the violent crime severity index, the index increased in Prince Edward Island (+1%) and Quebec (+1%). The violent crime severity index remained the highest in the Canadian territories, while it was the lowest in the Atlantic Provinces. The violent crime severity index also dropped in most census metropolitan areas, except in Gatineau, Trois-Rivières, Sherbrooke, Guelph, Halifax, and Winnipeg, where the rate increased. In 2011, the highest rates in the violent crime severity index were reported in Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Thunder Bay.

#### *Public Confidence in the Criminal Justice System*

In addition to the Uniform Crime Survey measuring police-reported crime, the Government of Canada administers the General Social Survey every five years, collecting information on self-reported victimization on a calendar year basis. The 2009 General Social Survey concluded that the rates of victimization remained relatively stable in comparison with the previous findings in 2004<sup>4</sup>. Just over one quarter (26%) of Canadians over 15 years of age reported being a victim of crime in 2009, with theft of personal property being the most common offence<sup>5</sup>. Three out of ten self-reported victimizations were violent in nature. Younger Canadians reported higher rates of violent victimization than older Canadians.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics Canada. *Juristat Article. Police-Reported Crime Statistics in Canada, 2011*. Catalogue no. 11-001-X.

<sup>3</sup> It is suggested that the increase in the rate of child pornography is likely related to police-based programs and initiatives targeting this particular offence. *Ibid.* 3.

<sup>4</sup> Statistics Canada. *Criminal Victimization in Canada, 2009*. Catalogue no.85-002-X, vol. 30, no.2.

<sup>5</sup> The limitation of this study is the exclusion of the territories in the current *Juristat* summary, as different sampling techniques and analysis were applied to measure victimizations in that context. The information on the territories will be published separately.

While the survey remarked on fluctuations in the rates for different types of offences, the majority of the public, 93%, felt satisfied or somewhat satisfied with their personal safety from crime. Specifically, feeling safe meant not being afraid when walking alone at night in their neighbourhood, or using public transportation, including waiting for the bus or a train after dark. Most Canadians also stated that they felt safe in their homes at night.

However, the rates of self-reported victimization among Aboriginal people continued to exceed those of the non-Aboriginal population<sup>6</sup>. In 2009, 37% of Aboriginal people self-reported being the victim of crime compared to 26% of the non-Aboriginal population. Sexual assaults accounted for approximately one-third of all violent incidents, and Aboriginal women were three times more likely than non-Aboriginal women to report being a victim of spousal abuse. More than 67% of all violent incidents reported by the Aboriginal population were related to alcohol or substance abuse.

The 2009 survey concluded that on average about one-third of violent incidents had been reported to the police.

While the 2009 General Social Survey demonstrated that in general Canadians were satisfied with their safety in their own neighbourhoods, public trust, confidence and respect in the criminal justice system remained relatively low, particularly the trust in correctional programs. In relation to the Parole Board of Canada, social perceptions continued to be that the system had released the wrong individuals, and conditional release programs remained a controversial issue for at least a third of Canadians.

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<sup>6</sup> Statistics Canada. *Violent Victimization of Aboriginal People in the Canadian Provinces*, 2009. Catalogue no. 85-002-X.



## LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES

In 2011/12, the Government of Canada continued fulfilling its commitment to promoting a peaceful and just society by focusing on its law and order agenda. This was reflected in the Government's *Speech from the Throne*. As in the previous year, 2011/12 was characterized by a series of legislative reforms in the area of criminal justice, with a special emphasis on offender accountability and responsibility, drug offences, and crimes committed against children. As well, the record suspension (formerly pardons) and parole review processes were amended under legislation.

Emphasis on offender accountability and responsibility was launched by the *CSC Transformation Agenda* in 2008. It focussed largely on the key aspects of an offender's correctional and rehabilitation capacities and balanced these with provisions to keep Canadian communities safe and secure. Special provisions were made in relation to interventions for First Nations, Métis and Inuit offenders<sup>7</sup>.

In 2011/12, the Parliament of Canada passed the following bills.

**Bill C-2 - *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (megatrials) (Fair and Efficient Criminal Trials Act)*.** The bill amends the *Criminal Code* to allow for the appointment of a case management judge and defines the role and powers of such a judge. It streamlines the use of direct indictments preferred under section 577 of the *Criminal Code* and allows for delayed severance orders. The bill amends the provisions for the protection of the identity of jurors and increases the maximum number of jurors who can hear the evidence on the merits. Finally, the bill provides that, in the case of a mistrial, certain decisions made during the trial are binding on the parties in any new trial. The bill received Royal Assent on June 26, 2011, and came into force on October 24, 2011.

**Bill C-10 - *An Act to enact the Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act and to amend the State Immunity Act, the Criminal Code, the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, the Corrections and Conditional Release Act, the Youth Criminal Justice Act, the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act and other Acts (Criminal Records Act) (Safe Streets and Communities Act)*.**

In respect to the amendments to the *CCRA*, the changes were:

- the legal name of the National Parole Board was changed to the Parole Board of Canada;
- further references to the protection of society were made paramount in conditional release decision-making;
- "least restrictive measures" were replaced with "necessary and proportionate to support the purpose of conditional release";
- the maximum number of full-time Board members that can be appointed was increased to 60 from 45;
- day parole definition was revised to "nightly or at specified intervals";
- the waiting period for re-application for a day or full parole following a negative Board decision was increased from six months to one year;
- withdrawal of an application for parole was restricted to 14 calendar days prior to a review, unless the Board is satisfied that the reasons fall outside the offender's control;
- victim's right to present a statement at a hearing was entrenched in law, including disclosure of reasons for offender's UTA decision and a waiver;
- ETA decisions were included as part of the Decision Registry;
- periods for detention referrals were further clarified for offenders who have committed sexual offences involving a child;

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<sup>7</sup> Correctional Service Canada. *Report on Plans and Priorities 2011-12*. <http://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/397867/publication.html>

- 
- suspension of a parole or statutory release for offenders who receive new custodial sentences became automatic;
  - the Board was authorized to impose residency conditions to prevent offences related to organized crime.

In respect to the amendments to the *CRA*, the changes were:

- the term ‘pardon’ was replaced with the term ‘record suspension’;
- the PBC was enabled to make inquiries to ascertain an offender’s eligibility for a record suspension;
- ineligibility periods for record suspension applications were extended from three to five years for all summary offences, and from five to ten years for all indictable offences;
- offenders convicted of a schedule I offence or more than three offences each with a prison sentence of two years or more, are ineligible to apply for a record suspension.

The Bill received Royal Assent on March 13, 2012. An act to enact the *CRA* came into force on March 23, 2012. An act to enact the *CCRA* came into force on June 13, 2012.

## IMPLICATIONS FOR THE BOARD

The federal government's law and order agenda and focus on strengthening the security of Canadians have important implications for the PBC. Newly introduced bills will have either an immediate or gradual impact on the Board's workload.

The Record Suspension program, formerly the Pardon program, underwent major changes between 2010/11 and 2011/12. In June 2011, Bill C-23A, which limited pardons for serious crimes, resulted in an increased workload for the Board, where more exhaustive and time consuming research was required in order to prepare a more detailed case for or against the granting of a pardon. Additionally, as of December 2011, the Pardon Division of the Board started transitioning to a cost-recovery model.

Bill C-10 (enacting the *CRA*), which came into force on March 23, 2012, replaced the term 'pardon' with the term 'record suspension', further increased the ineligibility periods for record suspension applications, and rendered some individuals inadmissible.

There were significant changes in parole review processes as well. Bill C-59 (*Abolition of Early Parole Act*), which came into force at the end of the fiscal year 2010/11, had a significant impact on the Board's operations, as the Accelerated Parole Review (APR) on file with one Board member was eliminated and now all parole reviews for these cases require two separate processes.

As the bill eliminated day parole eligibility at the one-sixth of the sentence for first time federal non-violent offenders (those serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences), this resulted in increasing day parole eligibility dates for these offenders by several months. This is the major reason why offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences remained incarcerated longer prior to their first day parole release in 2011/12. In addition, with the application of a risk assessment framework focusing on the risk of general reoffending, as opposed to the APR framework which considered the risk of violent reoffending only, fewer offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences were granted parole in 2011/12, and thus a greater proportion remained incarcerated until they reached their statutory release dates.

Bill S-6 (*Serious Time for the Most Serious Crime Act*), which also came into force in 2011/12, resulted in a negligible reduction in the number of reviews due to the elimination of judicial reviews for these cases.



## PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT

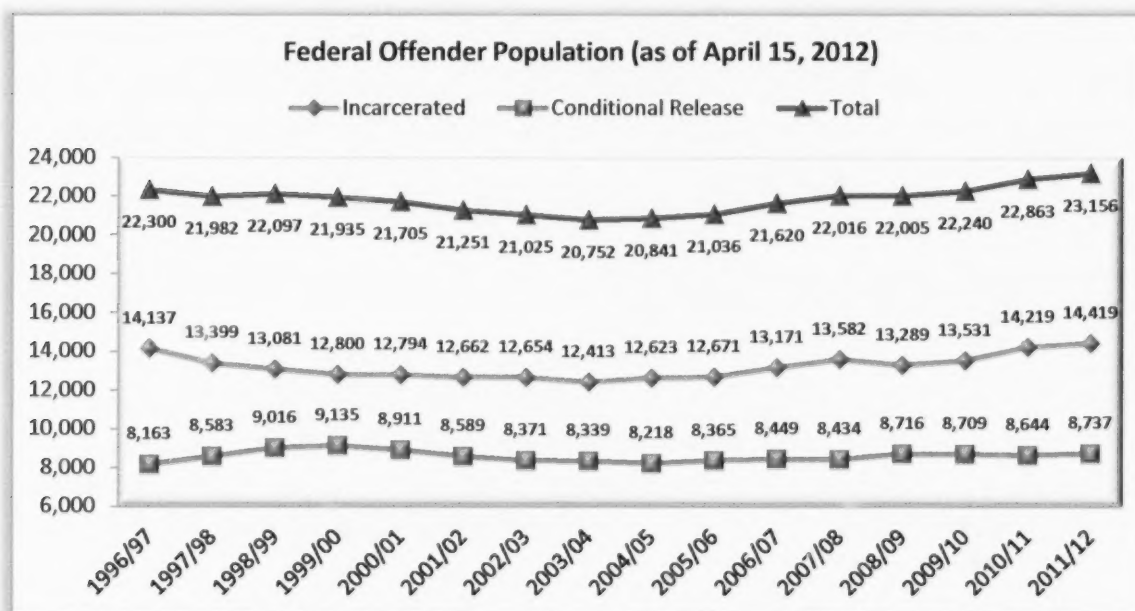
### OFFENDER POPULATION (Tables 1-15)

#### OFFENDER POPULATION TRENDS

The Parole Board of Canada and the Correctional Service of Canada use the following definitions in reporting offender population information to ensure consistency:

**Incarcerated:** includes offenders serving federal sentences in penitentiaries and in provincial facilities, those housed as inmates in Community Correctional Centres (as distinguished from conditionally released offenders), and those temporarily absent from the institution on some form of temporary release (Temporary Absence or Work Release)<sup>8</sup>.

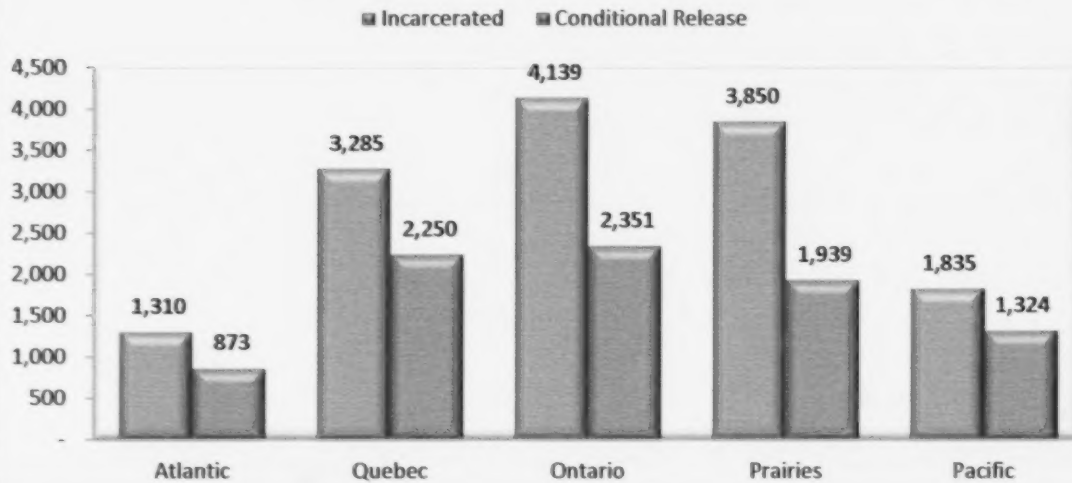
**Conditional Release:** includes those federal offenders conditionally released on day parole, full parole and statutory release, and those on long-term supervision orders including those paroled for deportation and temporary detainees whether detained in a penitentiary or a provincial jail.



- On April 15, 2012, the total federal offender population had increased to 23,156 (+1%) from the previous year. This constitutes an increase over the last five-year period (+5%), where the number of federal offenders increased from 22,016 in 2007/08 to 23,156 in 2011/12.
- The incarcerated population increased 1% in 2011/12, comprising 62% of the total federal offender population.
- The conditional release population also increased 1% in 2011/12, comprising 38% of the total federal offender population.

<sup>8</sup> Excluded from offender populations are escapees, those on bail and those who are unlawfully at large (UAL) from supervision. The tables in the appendix provide information on exclusions for the most recent year where appropriate.

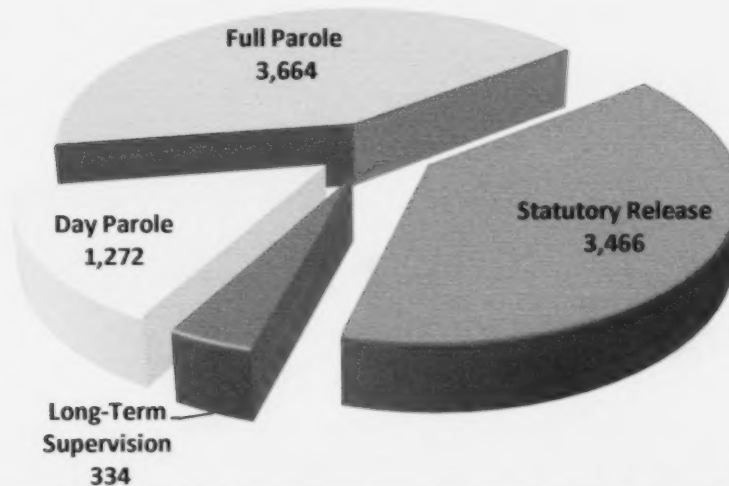
**Federal Incarcerated and Conditional Release Populations  
by Region in 2011/12 (as of April 15, 2012)**



- Over the last five years, the total federal offender population increased in the Prairie (+10%), Ontario (+9%) and Quebec (+5%) regions, and decreased in the Atlantic (-2%) and Pacific (-4%) regions.

It is important to note that the offender population usually mirrors trends in crime rates and the crime severity index, with the effect being seen approximately two years later. While the crime rates and the crime severity index have been decreasing over the past five years, the offender population has slightly increased. This pattern points to the fact that there were more complex events at play, which the crime rates analysis alone could not sufficiently explain. Introduction of minimum mandatory sentencing, longer sentences for certain offences, and variances in admissions and releases due to legislative changes all play a role.

**Federal Conditional Release Population (as of April 15, 2012)**

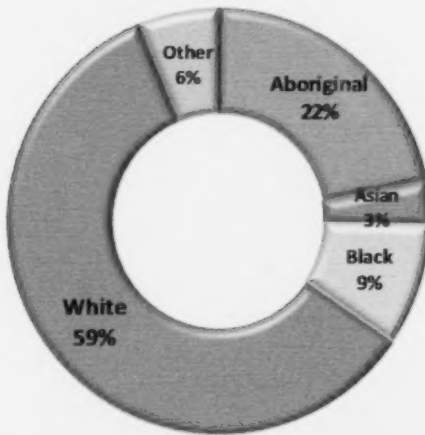


- The federal conditional release population increased (+1%) in 2011/12. The day parole population increased (+13%) as did the statutory release population (+9%), while the full parole population decreased (-9%) in comparison with the previous year. The long-term supervision population increased (+12%).
- The provincial conditional release population declined 12% (or 18 offenders) in 2011/12; the day parole population increased 3% (or 2 offenders), while the full parole population decreased 22% (or 20 offenders).

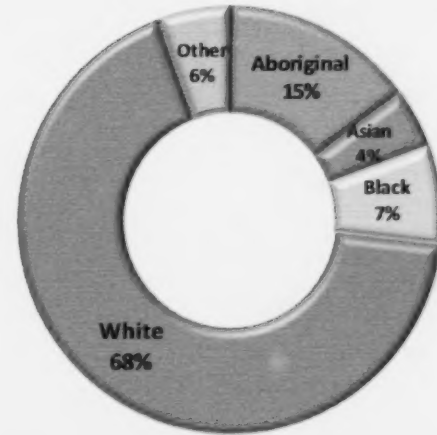
Usually mirroring trends in federal admissions to institutions about two years earlier, the federal conditional release population increased slightly in 2011/12 due to the increase in the total number of federal admissions seen in 2009/10.

- Over the five-year period between 2007/08 and 2011/12, the federal conditional release population increased for Aboriginal offenders and all races, except for White offenders, where it decreased slightly. The incarcerated population during the same time period demonstrated similar trends, but the increase was more robust for offenders of Other races (+42%) and Black offenders (+35%).
- In the last five years, Aboriginal and Black offenders as a proportion of the federal offender population were more likely to be incarcerated than on conditional release, whereas White and Asian offenders were more likely to be on conditional release than incarcerated.

**Federal Incarcerated Population by  
Aboriginal and Race (as of April 15, 2012)**

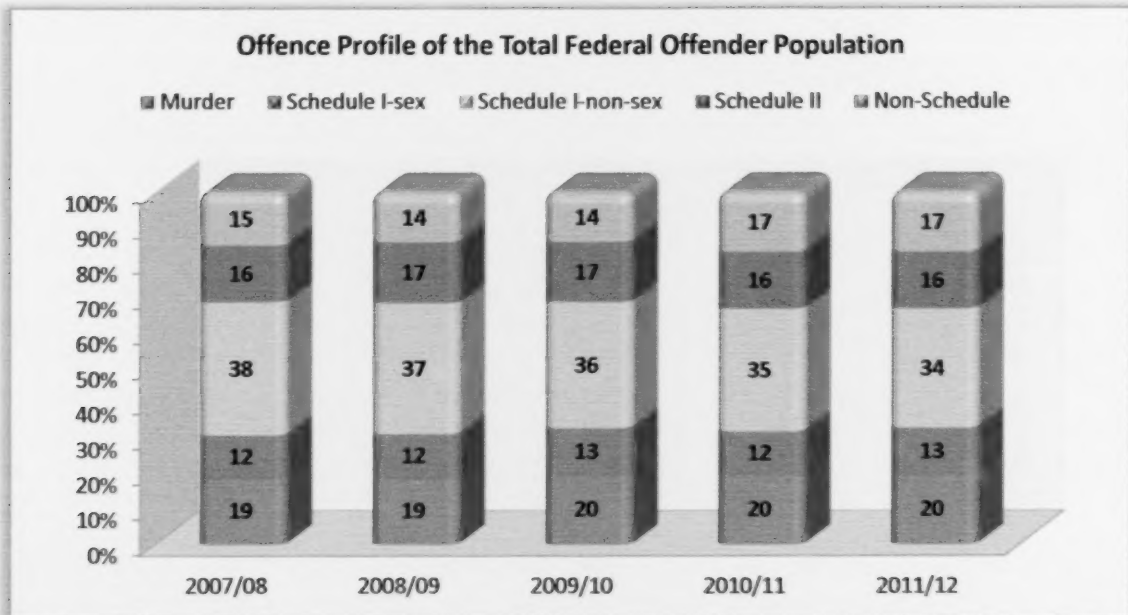


**Federal Conditional Release Population by  
Aboriginal and Race (as of April 15, 2012)**



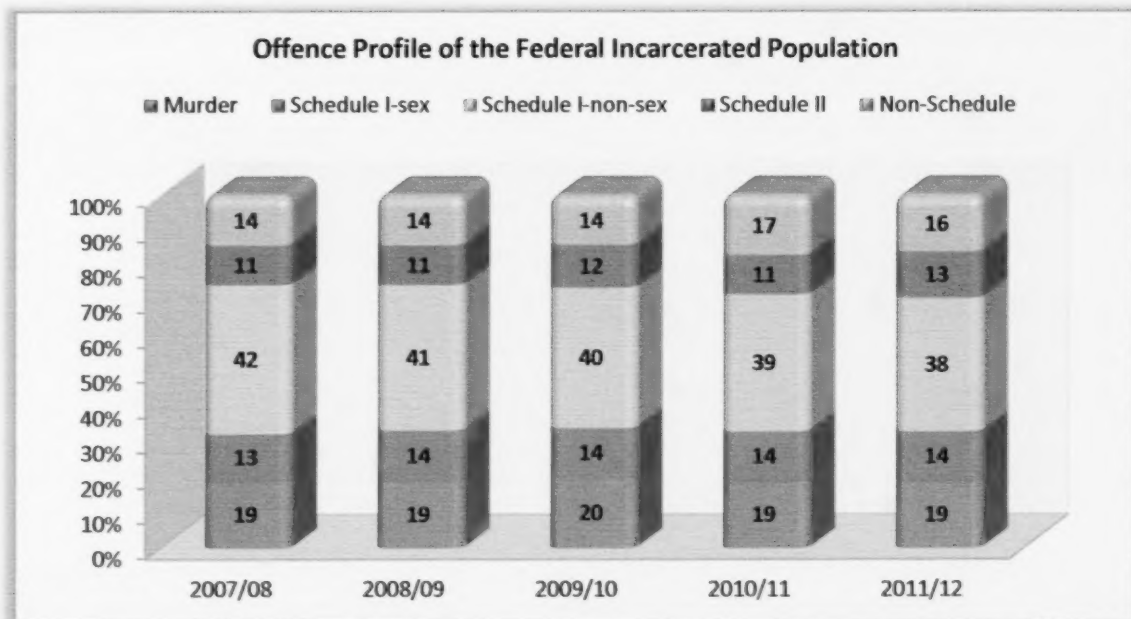
- In 2011/12, male offenders represented 96% of the federal incarcerated population and 94% of the federal conditional release population; whereas female offenders represented 4% of the incarcerated population and 6% of the conditional release population.
- In the last five years, the proportion of female incarcerated offenders increased slightly (+1%), while their proportion on conditional release decreased (-1%).
- Aboriginal women accounted for 28% of all female offenders (34% incarcerated and 21% on conditional release) as compared to Aboriginal men who accounted for 19% of male offenders (21% incarcerated and 14% on conditional release) across Canada in 2011/12.

## FEDERAL OFFENDER PROFILES



- On April 15, 2012, 20% of federal offenders were serving sentences for murder, 13% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 34% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 16% were serving sentences for schedule II offences and 17% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- Over the last five years, proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for murder and schedule I-sex offences have been relatively stable.
- The proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences have been steadily declining over the last five-year period, and decreased another percentage point in 2011/12.
- The proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences have increased significantly after 2009/10.
- In the last five years, the proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences have generally remained stable.

To better analyse the offence profile of the federal offender population, a more detailed review is provided below.



- On April 15, 2012, 19% of federal incarcerated offenders were serving sentences for murder, 14% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 38% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 13% were serving sentences for schedule II offences and 16% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- While the proportions have remained relatively stable for the past five years for incarcerated offenders serving sentences for murder and schedule I-sex offences, a few important changes were observed for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, schedule II offences and non-scheduled offences:
  - 1) The proportion of the incarcerated population serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences decreased another percentage point in 2011/12, constituting a 4% decrease over the last five years;
  - 2) The proportion of the incarcerated population serving sentences for schedule II offences increased two percentage points in 2011/12 from 2010/11;
  - 3) the proportion of the incarcerated population serving sentences for non-scheduled offences decreased one percentage point in 2011/12 after it had increased sharply in 2010/11 by three percentage points. The increase in 2010/11 may have been related to Bill C-25 (pre-sentencing custody), as more non-scheduled offenders were admitted to federal custody.

The changes in the conditional release population were different than those in the incarcerated population in 2011/12:

- 1) the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, while stable for the incarcerated group, increased in 2011/12 on day parole by two percentage points, and remained the same on full parole and statutory release;

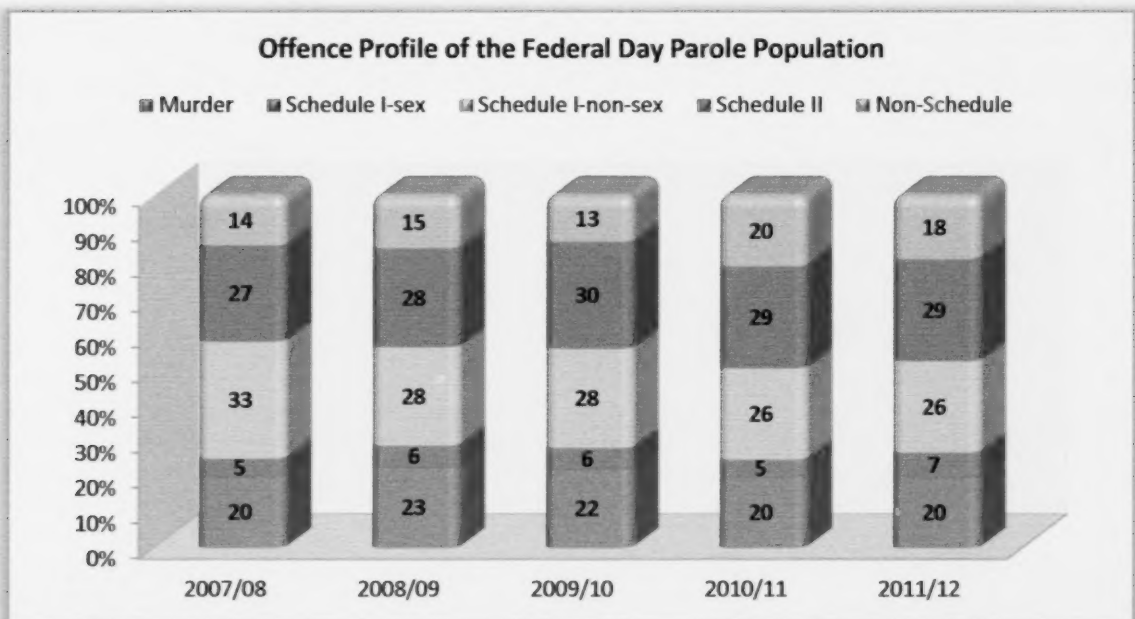


2) the proportion of the federal conditional release population serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences increased in 2011/12 by one percentage point on full parole, and decreased by two percentage points on statutory release, while remaining unchanged on day parole. However, over the five-year period between 2007/08 and 2011/12, the proportion of the total federal offender population serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences has been decreasing;

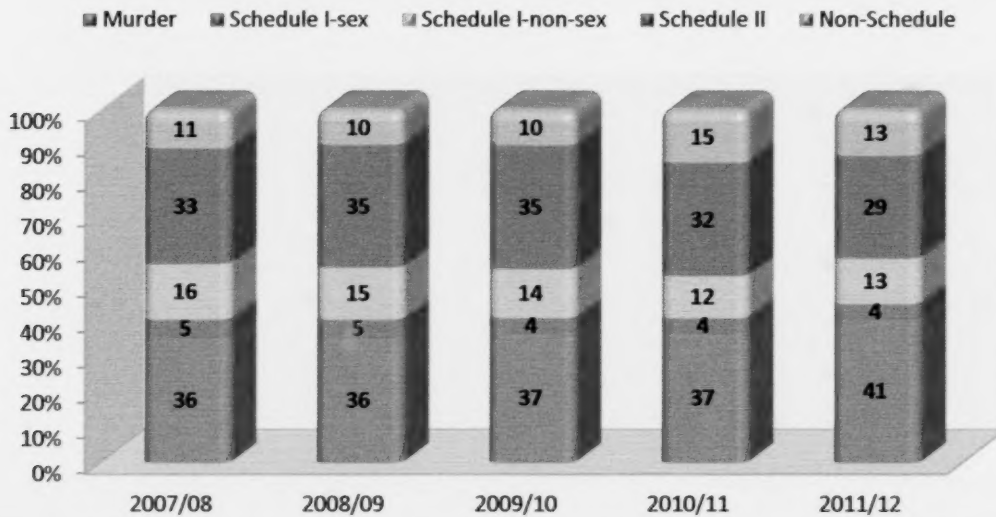
3) the proportion of federal offenders on conditional release serving sentences for schedule II offences in 2011/12 decreased by three percentage points on full parole, while it increased by one percentage point on statutory release, and remained unchanged on day parole. Over the five-year period between 2007/08 and 2011/12, the proportion of schedule II offenders has generally decreased on full parole, but increased on day parole, statutory release and in the incarcerated population;

4) the proportion of the federal conditional release population serving sentences for non-scheduled offences decreased by two percentage points on day parole and full parole and increased by one percentage point on statutory release in 2011/12, following a sharp increase in all conditional release populations and in the incarcerated population in 2010/11;

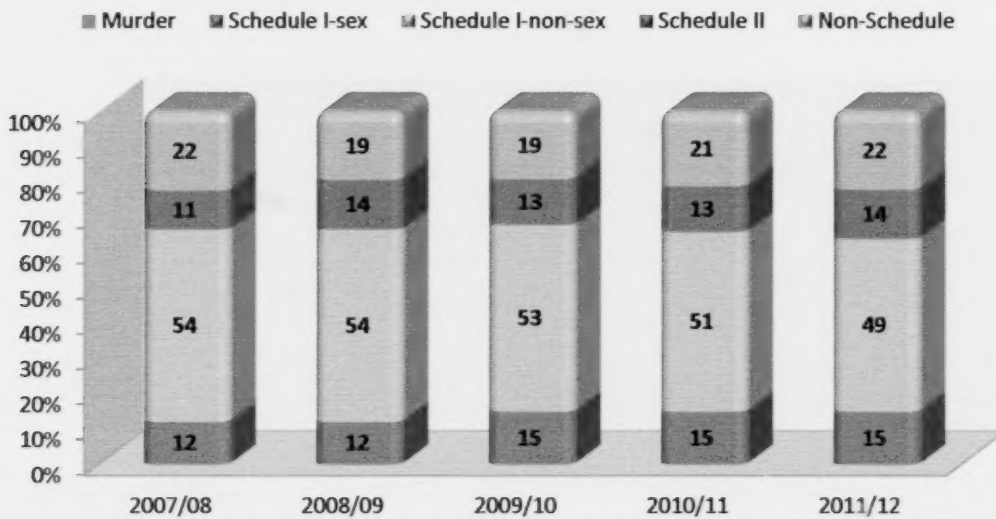
5) the proportions of offenders on conditional release as well as in incarcerated population serving sentences for murder have remained relatively stable over the past five years, with the exception of the 4% increase on full parole in 2011/12. However, this is due to the decrease in the number of offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, as the number of offenders serving sentences for murder have not changed significantly.



### Offence Profile of the Federal Full Parole Population



### Offence Profile of the Statutory Release Population



The changes described above point to the changing profile of the parole population since the introduction of a number of legislative and policy initiatives (discussed below).



## MINI-ANALYSIS: CHANGES IN FEDERAL OFFENDER PROFILES

### ***Offenders serving sentences for murder***

The increase in the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for murder on full parole by four percentage points in 2011/12 can be explained by the decrease in the number of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences on full parole. The actual number of federal offenders serving sentences for murder has remained relatively stable: in 2010/11, there were 1,487 offenders serving sentences for murder on federal full parole, and in 2011/12, there were 1,503, which constituted a negligible increase of 15 offenders. Generally, the proportions of federal offenders on conditional release and incarcerated serving sentences for murder have been fairly stable over the last five-year period.

### ***Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences***

The increase in the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences by two percentage points on day parole in 2011/12 can be explained by the increase in federal admissions of these offenders two years earlier in 2009/10. More specifically, a significant increase in admissions of these offenders to federal institutions in 2009/10 was reported in the Prairie region (+5%). Proportions of these offenders on full parole, statutory release and incarcerated remained relatively stable.

### ***Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences***

The decrease in the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I non-sex offences in the incarcerated population as well as in the conditional release population in 2011/12 is in part related to the number of admissions of this type of offender approximately two years earlier. In the past five years, crime rates in Canada, and specifically, violent crime rates, have been declining, resulting in fewer convictions and admissions to federal institutions of offenders serving sentences for schedule I non-sex offences. With the exception of the full parole profile in 2011/12, where the proportion increased (+0.5%), these trends generally reflect crime patterns across Canada. An increase in the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences on full parole is partly explained by the decrease in the proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences on full parole. The actual number of offenders on full parole serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences in 2011/12 decreased.

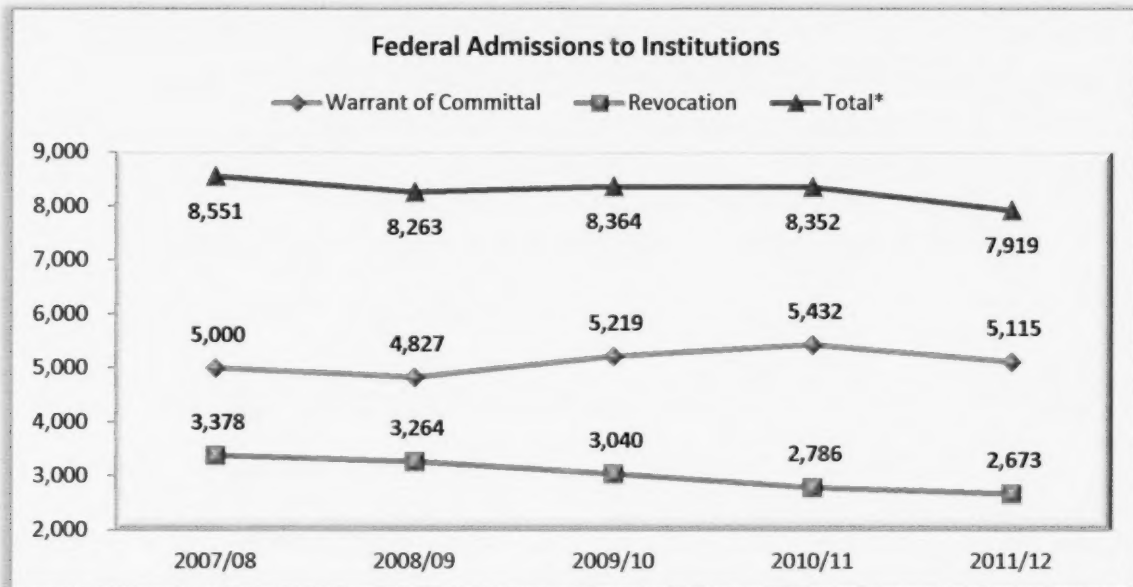
### ***Offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences***

The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences increased in the incarcerated as well as in the conditional release populations in 2011/12 due to the increase in federal admissions of these offenders in 2009/10. Significant increases in admissions were reported in the Ontario and Quebec regions, as well as a moderate increase in the Atlantic region. The increases in the Ontario and Quebec regions were possibly related to special police squad operations against drug trafficking in 2008. The parole profile of this offender group has been changing over the last three years. Due to Bill C-59 (elimination of the APR), first-time federal offenders convicted of schedule II offences were incarcerated longer, as they were no longer eligible for an APR review at one-sixth of their sentences. With an application of a risk assessment framework at one-third of their sentences, which assesses the risk of general reoffending, as opposed to the APR framework focusing on the risk of violent reoffending only, fewer schedule II offenders were granted either a day or full parole in 2011/12. As a result, they remained incarcerated until they were released on statutory release or at warrant expiry. (In 2011/12, the number of offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences who remained incarcerated increased 12%, and the number of those released on statutory release where parole was previously denied increased 30%.) However, the proportion of these offenders on day parole remained stable mostly due to the fact that the decrease in releases from institutions on day parole was offset by the increase in the number of offenders continuing day parole supervision periods rather than graduating to full parole, as opposed to in previous years, when almost all APR eligible offenders graduated from day to full parole.

### ***Offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences***

The decrease in the proportion of federal offenders, incarcerated and on conditional release, in 2011/12 who were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences is in part related to the number of admissions of these types of offenders approximately 6-9 months prior to 2011/12. After the initial sharp increase in admissions of these offenders in 2009/10, possibly due to Bill C-25 (limited credit for pre-sentencing custody), admissions have decreased slightly. However, as with federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences, the parole profile of this offender group has been changing due to Bill C-59 as well, but with a few differences. Due to shorter sentences for this offender group, their time served before their first day parole release did not result in incarceration periods long enough to significantly affect the statistics. The number as well as the proportion of these offenders who were incarcerated remained relatively unchanged from the previous year. However, their proportions on day and full paroles decreased due to fewer offenders being released on parole from institutions following a regular parole review. As a consequence, the proportion of offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences on statutory release increased.

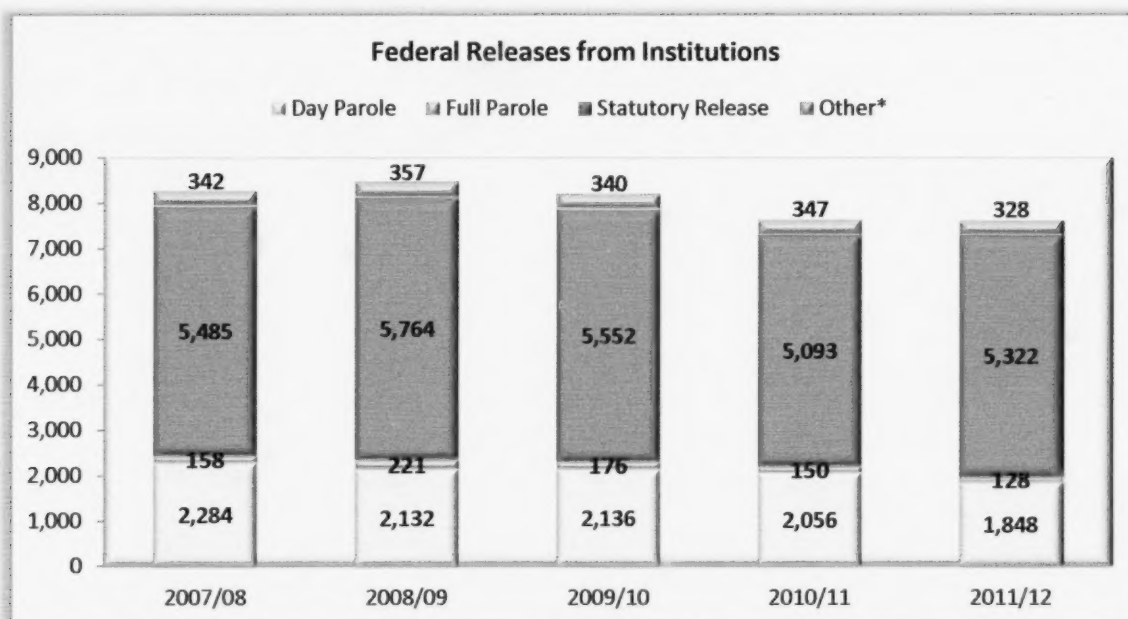
## FEDERAL ADMISSIONS (Tables 16-21)



\* Total admissions includes category "other": transfers from foreign countries, exchange of services, etc.

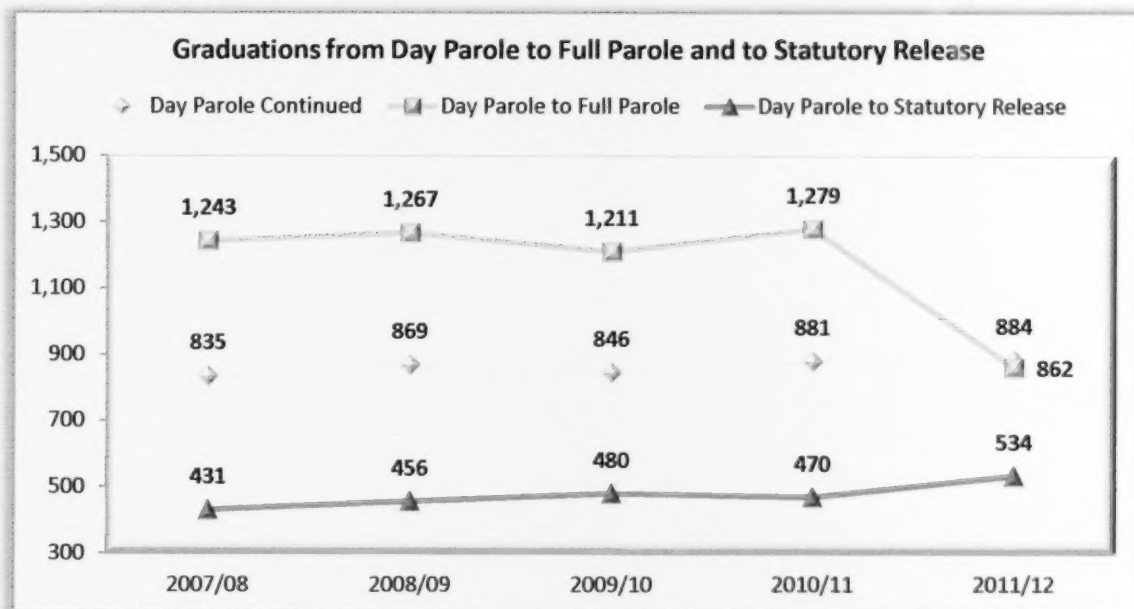
- Federal admissions to institutions in 2011/12 decreased 5% (to 7,919) in comparison with the previous year. Admissions on warrants of committal decreased 6% (to 5,115), and admissions for revocations decreased 4% (to 2,673). A decrease in admissions of federal offenders serving determinate sentences accounted for the majority of the decrease in 2011/12.
- In comparison with 2010/11, a negligible increase of one percentage point (or six offenders) in admissions on warrants of committal was observed in the Atlantic region. The other regions reported decreases: Pacific region (-11%), Quebec region (-9%), Prairie region (-6%) and Ontario region (-4%).
- Admissions as a result of a revocation declined in three regions in 2011/12: in the Atlantic (-21%), Pacific (-11%) and Quebec (-6 %) regions, while they increased in the Prairie (+4%) and Ontario (+1%) regions.
- Over the five-year period between 2007/08 and 2011/12, Aboriginal offenders were the least likely to be admitted on initial warrants of committal, and were the most likely to be admitted on all types of revocation. White offenders were the most likely to be admitted on a repeat warrant of committal.
- During the same time period, female offenders were more likely to be admitted on warrants of committal and on revocation for a breach of condition than male offenders, and were less likely to be admitted on revocation with a charge or an offence.
- By offence type, the year 2011/12 witnessed a slight increase in admissions of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (+2%), and decreases in admissions of offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (-11%), schedule I-non-sex offences (-6%) and murder (-1%). Admissions of offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences did not change significantly.

## FEDERAL RELEASES (Tables 22-35)



\* Includes releases at warrant expiry, at warrant expiry with a long-term supervision order, death, transfers to foreign countries, etc.

- Federal releases from institutions decreased less than a percentage point (-0.2%) to 7,626 in 2011/12. This was the third consecutive year that federal releases from institutions decreased.
- In 2011/12, federal releases from institutions decreased in the Quebec (-8%) and Atlantic (-5%) regions; increased significantly in the Pacific region (+11%), and increased slightly in the Prairie region (+3%), while remaining relatively unchanged in the Ontario region (+0.3%).
- Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders, in comparison with other groups, were the least likely to be released on day parole and full parole, and the most likely to be released on statutory release and at warrant expiry. Asian offenders were the most likely to be released on full parole during the same period.
- Over the last five years, female offenders were more likely to be released on day and full parole, and less likely to be released on statutory release and at warrant expiry than male offenders.
- In 2011/12, federal releases from institutions decreased significantly on day parole (-10%) and full parole (-15%), while they increased on statutory release (+4%). There were 12 fewer releases at warrant expiry, and two more releases on long-term supervision orders in 2011/12 than the previous year.
- In 2011/12, federal releases from institutions for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences decreased 28% on day parole and 16% on full parole, while they increased 12% on statutory release. Federal releases from institutions for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences decreased 22% on day parole and 50% on full parole, while they increased 13% on statutory release. This unique pattern was reported only for these two offence types.

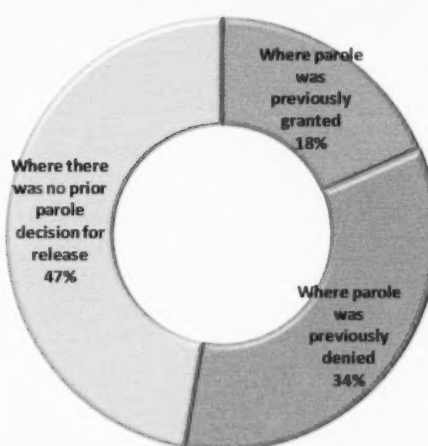


- The year 2011/12 registered a sharp decrease in graduations from day parole to full parole (-33%), and a significant increase in graduations from day parole to statutory release (+14%). The number of continued day parole supervision periods increased only slightly (+0.3%).
- When analysed by offence type, offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences accounted for the majority of the decrease in graduations from day to full parole and the increase in graduations from day parole to statutory release in very similar proportions. In 2011/12, graduations from day to full parole decreased 41% for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences and 41% for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences. Graduations from day parole to statutory release increased 40% for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences, and 47% for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- While the total number of day parole supervision periods that were continued in 2011/12 remained practically the same, it increased 55% for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences and 55% for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, while it decreased for all other offence types, thus offsetting an increase in the total number of day parole continued supervision periods.
- In 2011/12, federal releases from institutions for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences increased on day parole and full parole, while they decreased on statutory release and on all types of graduations.
- In 2011/12, federal releases from institutions for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences increased on day parole, full parole and statutory release, as did graduations from day parole to statutory release. There was no change in the number of graduations from day to full parole for this offender group, however fewer day parole supervision periods were continued.
- In 2011/12, there were slightly more offenders serving sentences for murder released from institutions on day and full parole, while fewer day parole supervision periods were continued. In addition, there were fewer graduations from day to full parole.

**Federal Releases from Institutions  
to Statutory Release in 2007/08**



**Federal Releases from Institutions  
to Statutory Release in 2011/12**



- The five-year data indicate that the proportion of offenders who had no parole hearing prior to their release on statutory release has increased:
  1. The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole was previously granted/directed decreased to 18% in 2011/12 from 27% in 2007/08.
  2. The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole was previously denied/not directed increased from 30% in 2007/08 to 34% in 2011/12.
  3. The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release with no prior parole decision increased as well, from 43% in 2007/08 to 47% in 2011/12.
- In 2011/12, changes in federal releases from institutions to statutory release were related to offence profiles.
- The number of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole was previously granted/directed decreased for all offence types in 2011/12 when compared with 2010/11. However, the proportion increased slightly for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences, due to larger decreases in other offender groups.
- The numbers as well as proportions of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole was previously denied/not directed increased significantly for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences in 2011/12. The number of releases from federal institutions where parole was previously denied increased 30% for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences, and 16% for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- The number of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole was previously denied increased also for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, however the proportion increased less than a half percentage point in 2011/12.



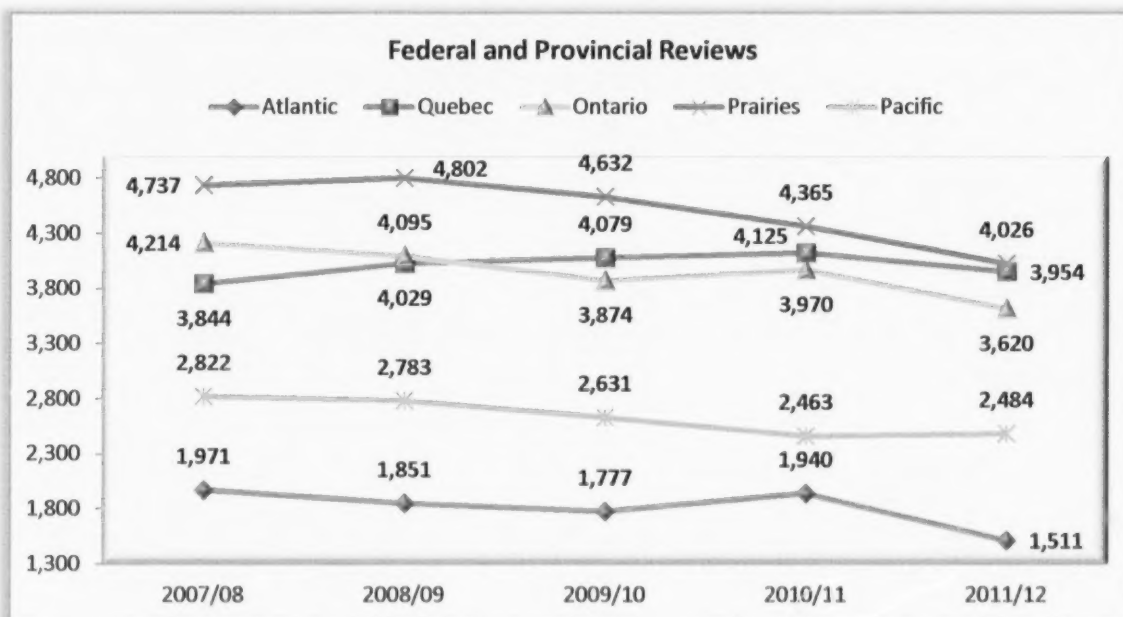
### MINI-ANALYSIS: APR EFFECT

The federal incarcerated population increased in 2011/12 from the previous year despite a decrease in admissions to federal institutions. The 2011/12 increase was a much smaller one than in the preceding year; however with fewer admissions to federal institutions, the number of incarcerated offenders was expected to go down. Instead, the number increased (+1.4%).

A more detailed analysis revealed that the increase in the number of offenders who remained incarcerated was in part caused by Bill C-59 (the elimination of the APR), affecting first-time federal non-violent offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences. As a result, these offenders remained incarcerated longer due to longer parole ineligibility periods and were less likely to be granted full parole. First-time non-violent federal offenders now have two separate review processes for parole consideration instead of the one required under the APR provisions.

As a result, federal releases on parole fell for both offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences and offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences in 2011/12, while the number of releases on statutory release for these two groups increased. The number of federal releases of offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences fell 28% on day parole in 2011/12, while their releases on statutory release increased 12%. The number of federal releases of offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences fell 22% on day parole, while it increased 13% on statutory release. More significantly, releases from institutions on statutory release where parole was previously denied increased considerably for schedule II offenders (+30%) and for non-scheduled offenders (+16%), resulting in larger proportions of these offenders being released on statutory releases after a negative parole decision. Additionally, in 2011/12, fewer offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences graduated from day to full parole (-41%), but instead had their day parole supervision periods continued (+55%) or reached statutory release on day parole (+40%). Similarly, fewer offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences graduated from day to full parole (-41%), while more of these offenders had their day parole supervision periods continued (+55%) or reached their statutory release on day parole (+47%).

## REVIEWS (Tables 36-41)



- In 2011/12, the number of federal and provincial reviews conducted by the Board decreased to 15,595 (-8%); the Board conducted 1,268 fewer reviews at the federal level, and one fewer review at the provincial level than the previous year.
- By region, decreases were reported in the Atlantic (-22%), Ontario (-9%), Prairie (-8%), and Quebec (-4%) regions, whereas the Pacific region reported an increase of one percent in 2011/12.
- In 2011/12, the number of federal pre-release reviews decreased significantly to 11,491 (-10%). Decreases were reported in the Atlantic (-27%), Ontario (-11%), Quebec (-10%) and Prairie (-9%) regions, while an increase was observed in the Pacific region (+5%).
- The number of federal post-release reviews increased to 4,972 (+1%).
- In 2011/12, provincial pre-release reviews increased to 778 (+3%), while provincial post-release reviews decreased to 73 (-22%) in comparison with the previous year.
- The number of detention reviews decreased in 2011/12 to 571 (-10%).
- In 2011/12, the Board experienced a decrease (to 470; -4%) in federal and provincial panel reviews with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor.

### MINI-ANALYSIS: BOARD'S WORKLOAD

Typically, an increase or decrease in the number of federal warrant of committal admissions leads to an increase or decrease in the Board's workload one to two years later. As admissions on warrants of committal increased 8.0% in 2009/10 and then 4.3% in 2010/11 (excluding offenders serving sentences for murder), the number of reviews in 2011/12 was expected to increase.

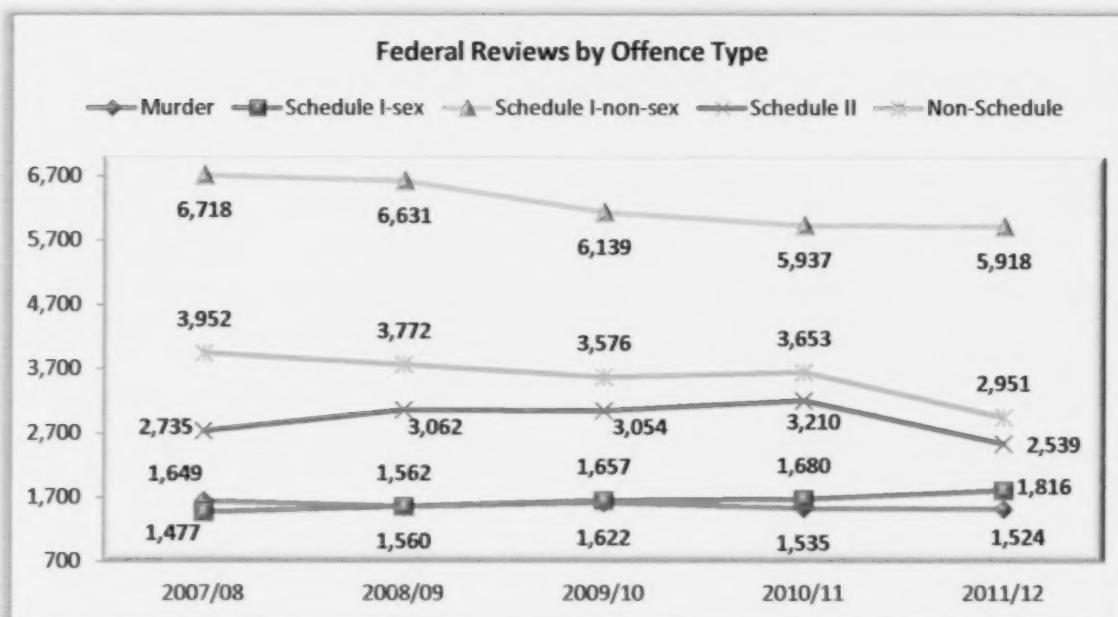
However, in 2011/12, the Board experienced significant changes in its workload, particularly related to Bill C-59 (elimination of the APR process). The APR file review with one Board member was eliminated and all parole reviews for these cases now require two panel hearings (one for day parole and one for full parole) with two Board members. Additionally, the bill eliminated day parole eligibility at the one-sixth of the sentence for first time federal non-violent offenders (those serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences), which resulted in increasing day parole eligibility dates for these offenders by several months. According to preliminary calculations, it was estimated that offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences would wait on average 6 months longer and offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences would wait 5 months longer before their first full parole review. These changes in the parole review processes caused a decrease in the number of federal reviews in the first year following the adoption of the law, thus countering the expected increase in reviews as forecasted by the increase in admissions on warrants of committal two years prior.

A more detailed analysis revealed, however, that the number of federal reviews did in fact increase for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (+8.1%), while it remained relatively unchanged for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (-0.3%). As shown on the graph below, significant decreases in federal reviews were reported for offenders serving sentences for schedule II (-20.9%) and non-scheduled (-19.2%) offences, that is, the population most likely to have been affected by the elimination of the APR process. As the proportion of offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences is large, this in part explains the decrease in the total number of federal reviews in 2011/12.

Additionally, while the number of reviews decreased for these offenders, there was also a change in the type of reviews conducted: the proportion of panel reviews increased 17% (from 32% in 2010/11 to 49% in 2011/12) for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences, and it increased 6% (from 33% in 2010/11 to 39% in 2011/12) for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.

The Board expects this trend to normalize in 2012/13. A month-by-month review of the 2011/12 data indicates that the Board will likely experience a moderate increase in federal reviews for offenders convicted of schedule II offences, and a small increase in federal reviews for offenders convicted of non-scheduled offences in 2012/13 (a drop in the number of reviews in the first six months of 2011/12 was followed by an increase in reviews across four regions).



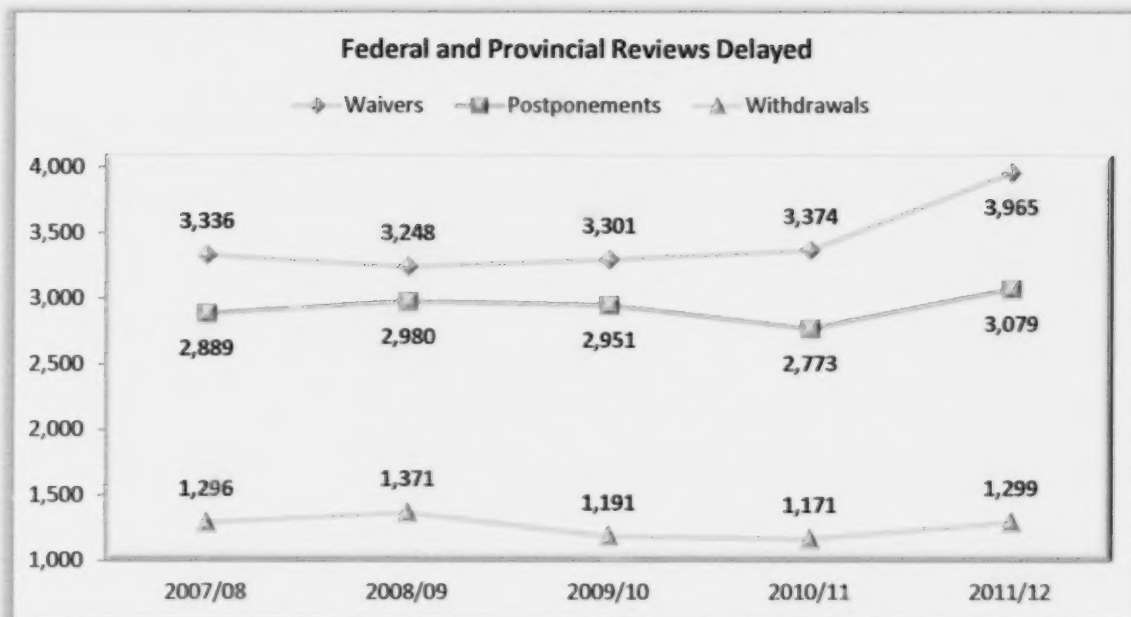


The Board's workload is also affected by the number of waivers, postponements and withdrawals.

#### NOTE Waivers and Withdrawals

A day parole review is conducted following receipt of an application from the offender. If an offender no longer wishes to be considered for day parole, he or she may choose to **withdraw** the application for a day parole review. If an offender wishes to proceed with the review without attending the hearing, then the offender may choose to **waive** the hearing, which would result in a review on file.

Full parole review is a legislated review, and as such, if an offender wishes not to undergo the review or not to attend the hearing, he or she must officially declare so by means of a **waiver**. In cases where an offender was denied full parole, but wishes to be reconsidered for full parole before the date prescribed by regulations, he or she cannot submit an application for a full parole review earlier than 6 months following the previous review. Unlike legislated full parole reviews requiring waivers, offenders may **withdraw** this type of full parole application if they choose to do so.



- In 2011/12, the Board registered 3,958 waivers of federal reviews and seven waivers of provincial reviews, 3,029 postponements of federal reviews and 50 postponements of provincial reviews, as well as 837 withdrawals from federal reviews and 462 withdrawals from provincial reviews.
- This constitutes a significant increase from the previous year for federal and provincial waivers (+18%), postponements (+11%) and withdrawals (+11%).
- In comparison with the previous year, reviews delayed increased in all regions, but to different extents: Ontario (+24%), Prairie (+11%), Quebec (+10%), Atlantic (+9%) and Pacific (+1%).

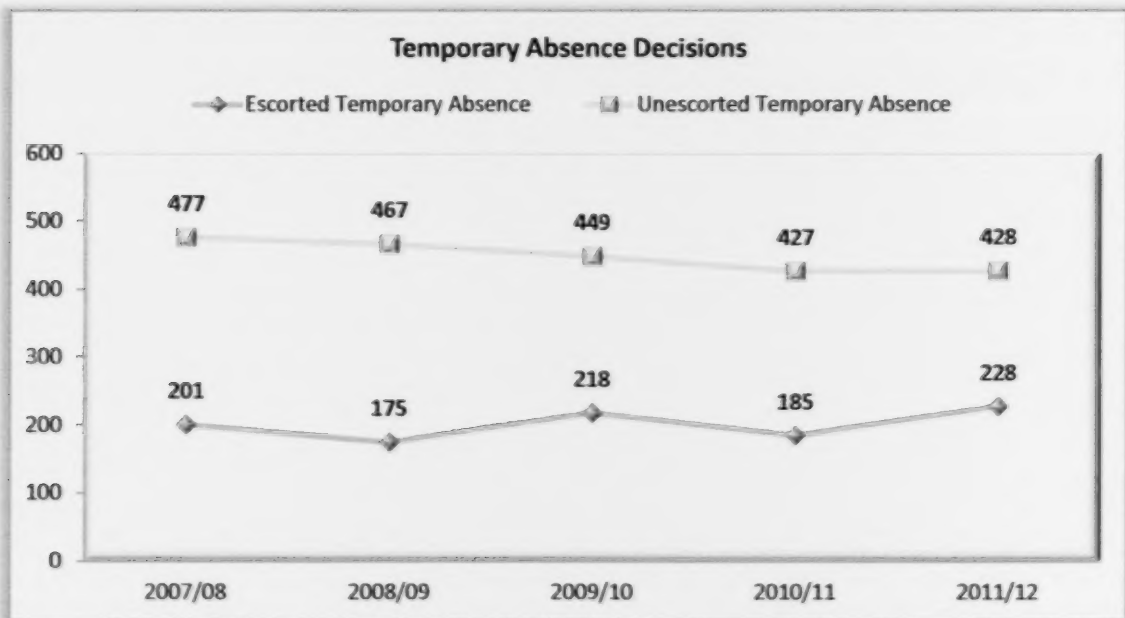
## CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS

### CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: DECISION TRENDS

This section provides information on the following operational areas of the Board: 1) temporary absence; 2) day parole; 3) full parole; 4) statutory release; 5) detention; 6) long-term supervision; 7) appeals.

#### TEMPORARY ABSENCE (Tables 42-46)

Temporary absences (TAs) are used for several purposes, such as: medical, compassionate and personal development for rehabilitation. Under the *CCRA*, the Parole Board of Canada has authority to authorize unescorted temporary absences (UTAs) to offenders serving a life sentence for murder, an indeterminate sentence, or a determinate sentence for an offence set out in schedule I or II. CSC has authority for all other UTAs and most escorted temporary absences (ETAs). The *CCRA* also allows the Board to delegate its UTA authority to the Commissioner of CSC or to institutional heads. This has been done for all scheduled offences, except where the schedule I offence resulted in serious harm to the victim, or was a sexual offence involving a child. As well, PBC approval is required for ETAs for offenders serving life sentences prior to their day parole eligibility dates except for ETAs for medical reasons or in order to attend judicial proceedings or a coroner's inquest.



- The Board made decisions on 656 applications for temporary absences in 2011/12, an increase of 7% from the previous year. Temporary absence decisions increased in the Ontario (+24%), Prairie (+21%) and Pacific (+2%) regions, and decreased in the Atlantic (-29%) and Quebec (-14%) regions.
- The national approval rate for ETAs in 2011/12 decreased by eight percentage points to 79%, while the authorisation rate for UTAs decreased by ten percentage points to 67%.
- In 2011/12, the five-year average ETA approval rates for Aboriginal and White offenders were lower than the national averages, while the UTA authorization rate for White offenders was higher

than the national average, and the UTA authorization rate for Aboriginal offenders was lower than the national average<sup>9</sup>.

- By sentence type, the five-year average approval/authorisation rates for lifers were 86% for ETAs and 78% for UTAs. However in 2011/12, both the ETA approval rate and the UTA authorisation rate for this offender group decreased eight and nine percentage points respectively.
- The five-year average UTA authorization rate for offenders serving determinate sentences was 70%. However, in 2011/12, it decreased 14 percentage points to 57%.

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<sup>9</sup> ETA and UTA approval and authorisation rates for Asian and Black offenders as well as offenders of Other races are not reported, as the actual number of decisions for these groups is very small. For details, please refer to the Appendix.

## **DAY PAROLE (Tables 47-60)**

Day parole is a type of conditional release which allows offenders to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or a half-way house, unless otherwise authorized by the Board.

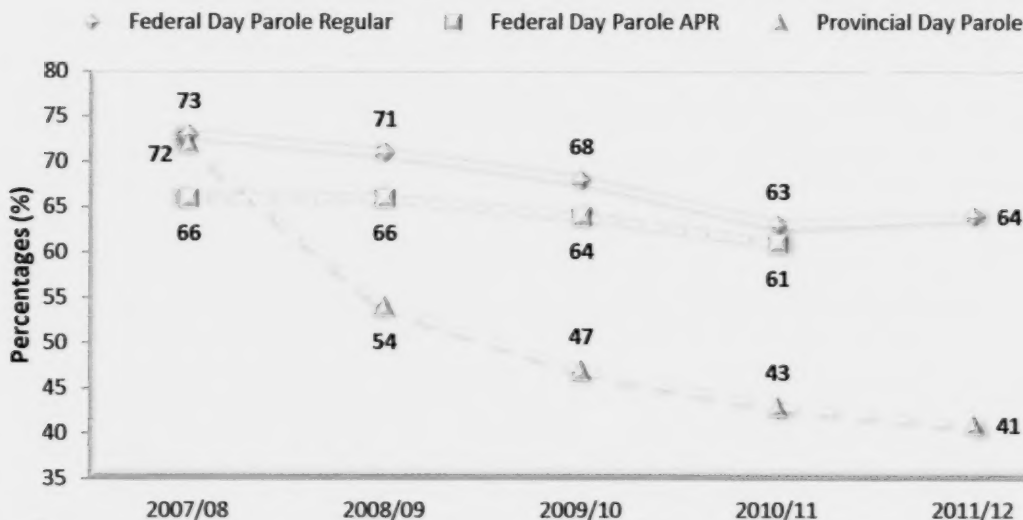
In this section, the number of day parole grants includes not only those for whom day parole has been directed or granted but those for whom day parole has been continued. A day parole is continued to allow the offender additional time to further prepare for full parole. It should be noted that the Board must conduct an assessment of risk before each day parole grant/directed decision as well as each day parole continued decision.

The day parole population changed significantly when Bill C-55, which came into force on July 3, 1997, reinstated automatic day parole review and day parole eligibility at the one-sixth of the sentence for offenders who, according to the law, were entitled to be considered for accelerated parole review (APR).

On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 eliminated the APR process, which resulted in fewer day and full parole reviews in 2011/12, mostly for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, who in the previous years might have been eligible for an APR review.

- The number of federal day parole release decisions decreased (to 4,245; -11%) in 2011/12, however the number of provincial day parole release decisions increased (to 530; +7%).
- Decreases in federal day parole release decisions were reported in all regions: the Atlantic (-24%), Quebec (-3%), Ontario (-22%), Prairie (-8%) and Pacific (-1%) regions in 2011/12.
- The number of federal day parole release decisions following a hearing with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor decreased from the last year's five-year high of 306 to 290 (-5%).
- In 2011/12, the average proportion of sentence served before the first federal day parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences increased significantly to 38%, as compared to 32% a year before. The change is likely because of Bill C-59, which resulted in offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences serving more time prior to being eligible for consideration for parole. In 2011/12, the average proportion of sentence served at first federal day parole release increased eight percentage points for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (to 33%) and eight percentage points for those serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (to 38%), while it remained relatively unchanged for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex (45%) and schedule I-non-sex offences (41%) in comparison with the previous year.
- Despite the recent changes, offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences served the lowest proportion of their sentences at their first day parole release in the last five-year period (26%), while schedule I-sex offenders served the highest proportion of their sentences prior to their first federal day parole release (45%).
- Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders served 39% of their sentences before being released into the community on their first federal day parole release, the highest proportion, while Asian offenders were released on their first day parole having served 27% of their sentences, the lowest.
- Over the last five years, male offenders served 33% of their sentences before being released into the community on their first federal day parole release, and female offenders served 30%.

### Grant Rates for Federal and Provincial Day Parole



#### NOTE

Grant rates should be read with caution. Even though comparisons were made between federal regular day parole grant rates only, they nevertheless contain an APR residual effect: grant rates for regular day parole in 2011/12 included decisions for non-violent offenders (APR-affected population), while the grant rates for regular day parole in 2010/11 did not. A sufficiently large proportion of these offenders was granted regular federal day parole in 2011/12, perhaps inflating the grant rate.

- In 2011/12, for the first time in the last five years, grant rates for federal day parole (regular) increased one percentage point to 64%.
- Grant rates for provincial day parole continued to decline in 2011/12 to 41% (-2%)<sup>10</sup>.
- In 2011/12, the Quebec region registered the highest increase in the federal (regular) day parole grant rate (+6%), followed by the Prairie (+1%), Pacific (+1%) and Ontario (+1%) regions, while the Atlantic region reported a decrease (-2%).
- By offence type, grant rates for federal day parole increased significantly for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (+7%) and those serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (+5%) in 2011/12. Federal day parole grant rates increased slightly for offenders serving sentences for murder (+1%) and schedule I-sex offences (+1%), but decreased for those serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (-1%). The observed increases in grant rates for schedule II and non-scheduled offenders is largely related to the elimination of the APR process, where a large portion of these offenders who might have been directed to day parole under the former APR provisions were granted day parole following a regular day parole review in 2011/12.

<sup>10</sup> The numbers for provincial day parole are too small to be described further in detail. For reference, please see the Appendix.

- In 2011/12, offenders with determinate sentences accounted for 80% of all federal day parole decisions to grant day parole with a grant rate of 65% (+3%). Lifers accounted for 15% of federal day parole decisions with a grant rate of 80% (no change), while those with other indeterminate sentences accounted for 5% with a grant rate of 7% (no change).
- Grant rates for federal day parole following hearings with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor increased in 2011/12 to 54% (+7%).
- Over the last five-year period, White offenders were the most likely to be granted federal day parole (69%), while Black offenders were the least likely (58%).
- Female offenders were far more likely to be granted federal day parole (81%) than male offenders (66%) in the last five years.



## **FULL PAROLE (Tables 61-78)**

Full parole is a type of conditional release which allows the offender to serve the remainder of the sentence under supervision in the community.

On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 eliminated the APR process, which resulted in fewer reviews, and hence fewer day and full parole decisions in 2011/12, mostly affecting offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, who in the previous years might have been eligible for an APR review.

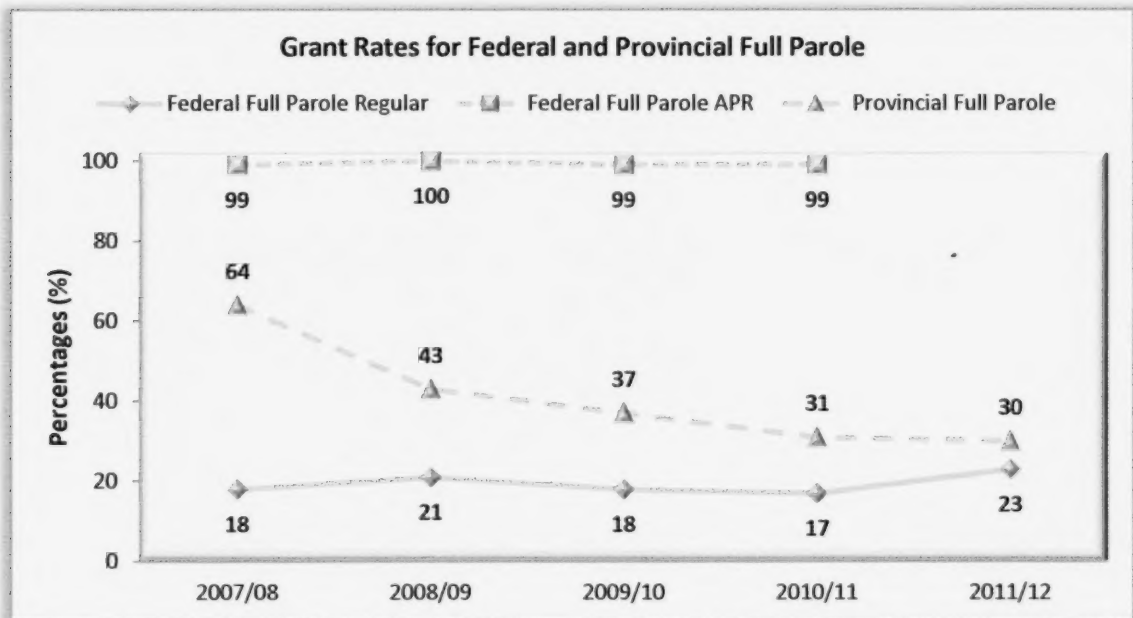
- The number of federal full parole release decisions in 2011/12 decreased (to 3,153; -17%), as did the number of provincial full parole release decisions (to 439; -4%)<sup>11</sup>.
- Decreases in federal full parole release decisions were reported in all regions in 2011/12, but to a different degree: Ontario (-40%), Atlantic (-38%), Prairie (-13%), Pacific (-4%) and Quebec (-1%).
- The number of federal full parole release decisions following a hearing with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor decreased one percent to 225 in 2011/12.
- The average proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences was 41% in 2011/12, an increase of three percentage points in comparison with the previous year.
- Over the five-year period (from 2007/08 to 2011/12), Aboriginal offenders served 41% of their sentence prior to their first federal release on full parole, the highest proportion, while Asian offenders served 36%, the lowest.
- Over the same time period, from 2007/08 to 2011/12, the average proportion of sentence served before the first federal full parole release was 39% for men and 37% for women.

### **NOTE**

Grant rates should be read with caution. Even though comparisons were made between federal regular full parole grant rates only, they nevertheless contain an APR residual effect: grant rates for regular full parole in 2011/12 included decisions for non-violent offenders (APR-affected population), while the grant rates for regular full parole in 2010/11 did not. A sufficiently large proportion of these offenders was granted regular federal full parole in 2011/12, perhaps inflating the grant rate.

<sup>11</sup> For further information on provincial full parole decisions, please refer to the Appendix.

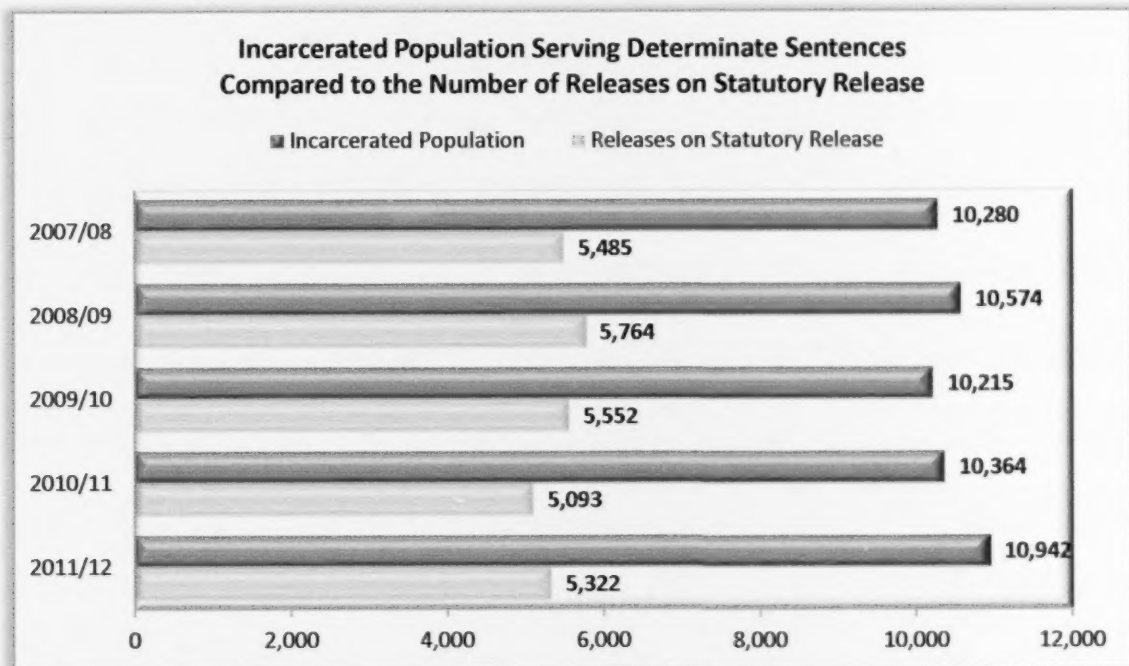




- In 2011/12, for the first time in three years, grant rates for federal (regular) full parole increased six percentage points to 23%. The grant rate for provincial full parole declined one percentage point to 30%.
- In 2011/12, grant rates for federal full parole were the lowest for schedule I-sex offenders (14%) and the highest for schedule II offenders (33%). Similarly to federal day parole, a sizable proportion of offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences who would have been granted an APR full parole the previous year were granted full parole following a regular full parole review in 2011/12.
- Over the five-year period between 2007/08 and 2011/12, Asian offenders had the highest grant rate for federal and provincial full parole (23%; 46%), while Aboriginal offenders had the lowest grant rate for federal full parole (15%), and Black offenders had the lowest grant rate for provincial full parole (25%).
- Female offenders had significantly higher grant rates for federal and provincial full parole in the last five years (33%; 52%) than male offenders (19%; 40%).
- By sentence type, in 2011/12, offenders with determinate sentences accounted for 89% of all full parole decisions to grant full parole with a grant rate of 24%. Offenders with life sentences accounted for 10% of full parole decisions with a grant rate of 24% as well. There were only three full parole grants in 2011/12 for offenders with other indeterminate sentences (2%).
- The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on federal full parole in 2011/12 fell to 19 from 183 in 2010/11, mostly due to the fact that in 2010/11 the majority of pre-release full parole decisions where a residency condition was imposed were full parole APR decisions (95%). The number of post-release residency conditions imposed on federal full parole in 2011/12 stayed the same (64), and the number of residency conditions prolonged on federal full parole decreased to 32 (-6).

## STATUTORY RELEASE (Tables 79-87)

All federal offenders serving determinate sentences are entitled to statutory release after serving two-thirds of their sentences, unless it is determined that they are likely to commit an offence causing death or serious harm to another person, a sexual offence involving a child or a serious drug offence before the expiration of their sentence. Offenders with indeterminate sentences are not entitled to statutory release.



- In 2011/12, annual releases on statutory release increased to 5,322, but the proportion of the incarcerated population released on statutory release remained the same as the previous year at 49%.
- By offence type, the proportion of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences released on statutory release remained the same in 2011/12, at 29%; the proportion of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences released on statutory release decreased slightly to 47%.
- The proportions of offenders who were most affected by Bill C-59 (offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences) changed significantly. The proportion of offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences released on statutory release increased to 48% (+5%), while the proportion of offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences decreased to 66% (-6%).

**MINI-ANALYSIS:  
OFFENCE PROFILE OF THE STATUTORY RELEASE POPULATION**

While the proportion of the incarcerated population released on statutory release as a whole remained the same in 2011/12 as the previous year, changes were observed in the offence type partly due to changes in federal admissions one to two years prior and partly due to Bill C-59, which came into force at the end of 2010/11. In 2011/12, the proportion of offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences released on statutory release increased five percentage points to 48%, while the proportion of offenders serving for non-scheduled offences released on statutory release in fact decreased six percentage points to 66%.

The increase in the proportion of offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences released on statutory release in 2011/12 was in part related to the increase in admissions of these offenders on warrants of committal (+2.0%) two years earlier. Concurrently, in 2011/12, a larger proportion of these offenders was denied regular day and full parole and thus, a larger proportion was released on statutory release when compared with the previous year. The proportion of federal releases on statutory release of offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences where parole was previously denied increased 3.0% in 2011/12. Additionally, there was a smaller proportion of these offenders graduating from day to full parole (-6.5%) in 2011/12, and a larger proportion reaching their statutory release dates while on day parole (+3.3%).

The decrease in the proportion of offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences released on statutory release (as well as overall decreases in the proportions of these offenders both incarcerated and on conditional release in general) was related to the 3% drop in federal admissions on warrants of committal of these offenders from 2010/11 to 2011/12. However, similar to offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences, smaller proportions of non-scheduled offenders were released on day or full parole, and more were released on statutory release in 2011/12 in comparison with the previous year.

- Over the last five years, the Prairie region had the largest proportion of federal offenders released on statutory release (58%) and the Quebec region the lowest (47%) as compared with the other regions.
- Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders were the most likely to be released on statutory release than any other group (62%), and Asian offenders were the least likely (33%). This in turn points to the reverse relationship for releases on day and full parole, where Asian offenders were the most likely to be released on day and full parole, while Aboriginal offenders were among those who were the least likely to be granted either type of parole.
- In 2011/12, the proportion of male offenders serving determinate sentences released on statutory release remained the same at 49%, while the proportion of female offenders serving determinate sentences released on statutory release decreased four percentage points to 50%.
- The number of residency conditions imposed and prolonged by the Board on statutory release increased 18% (to 2,075) in 2011/12, in comparison with the previous year.
- In 2011/12, the number of residency conditions imposed or prolonged on statutory release decreased in the Quebec (-4%) and Prairie (-4%) regions and increased in the Ontario (+52%), Pacific (+22%) and Atlantic (+2%) regions.

## DETENTION (Tables 88-96)

Before an offender's statutory release date, CSC can refer the case to the Board for a detention review if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the offender is likely to commit an offence causing death or serious harm to another person, a sexual offence involving a child or a serious drug offence before the expiration of the offender's sentence. If the Board determines that the offender is likely to reoffend, then a detention order is issued, and the offender is detained.

- In comparison with the previous year, as of April 15, 2012, 347 (-19) offenders were detained, and 66 (-16) had a detention order but had not yet reached their statutory release dates.
- Referrals for detention declined to 214 (-15%). All regions, except the Quebec region, registered a decline in the number of referrals for detention. In the Quebec region, the number of referrals for detention increased slightly.
- The detention referral rate (ratio of detention referrals against the total offender population entitled to statutory release in a given year) decreased almost a percentage point to 3.8% in 2011/12 from 4.6% in the previous year. The decrease was mostly associated with fewer referrals for detention as well as a larger statutory release population in 2011/12.
- The number of offenders detained as a result of a detention review in 2011/12 fell slightly to 207 (-32), however, their proportion increased by 2.3%, mostly due to the 2.5% decrease in the proportion of offenders who were released on one-chance statutory release.
- In 2011/12, three offenders were released on statutory release following their detention reviews, the same as the previous year.
- Over the last five years, schedule I offenders were overrepresented as a proportion of offenders referred for detention and detained, compared with other groups. In comparison with the previous year, the number of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences detained decreased 4%, and none of these offenders were released either on statutory release or one-chance statutory release in 2011/12.
- In 2011/12, the number of schedule I-non-sex offenders detained decreased by 24% in comparison with the previous year. Three offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences were released on statutory release in 2011/12, the same as the previous year, and one offender was released on one-chance statutory release (-4).
- In 2011/12, two offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (no change) and 22 offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (+37%) were detained in comparison with the previous year.
- The number of Aboriginal offenders detained in 2011/12 decreased 23%, while the number of White offenders detained increased two percentage points. In 2011/12, two Asian and 13 Black offenders were referred for detention and all were detained.
- Over the last five years, 25 women, 19 of whom were Aboriginal, have been referred for detention and all were detained.
- Among male offenders referred for detention in 2011/12, 97% (+3%) were detained, one (1) percent were released on statutory release, and two percent were released on a one-chance statutory release. Aboriginal men represented 39% of all male offenders detained in the last five years, whereas White men represented 59% of all male offenders detained.

- 
- In 2011/12, initial detention rates increased in the Ontario (+8%) and Pacific (+7%) regions, decreased in the Atlantic (-6%) and Prairie (-2%) regions, and it remained unchanged in the Quebec region for the third consecutive year.
  - Over the ten-year period (2002/03-2011/12), the Pacific region had the lowest detention rate, while the Quebec region had the highest.

## LONG-TERM SUPERVISION (Tables 97-101)

The court, upon application by the prosecution, may impose a long-term supervision order (LTSO), not exceeding ten years, if it is satisfied that it would be appropriate to impose a sentence of two years or more for the offence of which the offender had been convicted, there is substantial risk that the offender will reoffend, and there is a reasonable possibility of eventual control of the risk in the community.

The Board may establish conditions for the long-term supervision of an offender that are considered reasonable and necessary in order to protect society and to facilitate the successful reintegration of the offender into society. A long-term supervision order, unlike other forms of conditional release, cannot be revoked by the Board. However, the Board can recommend that charges be laid under the *Criminal Code* if the offender has demonstrated by his/her behaviour that he/she presents a substantial risk to the community because of failure to comply with one or more conditions.

- The long-term supervision population reached 334 in 2011/12 and is expected to increase. In 2011/12, 41 offenders were released from institutions with long-term supervision orders upon reaching warrant expiry, and 22 offenders were subject to a long-term supervision order after reaching warrant expiry on a supervision period.
- Twelve percent (12%) of offenders under long-term supervision orders on April 15, 2012, had orders of under five years, and 71% of offenders had orders of ten years. The remaining 16% of offenders had LTSO between 5-9 years.
- The proportion of Black and White offenders on long-term supervision orders increased slightly in 2011/12, while the proportions decreased for Aboriginal, Asian and offenders of Other races.
- In comparison with the previous year, in 2011/12, 72% (+2%) of all federal and provincial offenders on long-term supervision orders were offenders who were sentenced for schedule I-sex offences. Schedule I-non-sex offenders represented 23% (-2%) and non-scheduled offenders represented 5% (-0.3%). There were no schedule II offenders on long-term supervision orders in 2011/12.
- The number of decisions for offenders on long-term supervision orders increased slightly in the pre-release (+1%) category, while they increased significantly in the post-release category (+15%).
- The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on long-term supervision orders remained unchanged (at 56), while the number of post-release residency conditions which were imposed increased (282; +42).



## **APPEALS (Tables 102-109)**

Within the Board, the Appeal Division is responsible for re-examining, upon application by an offender, certain decisions made by the Board.

The Appeal Division's role is to ensure that the law and the Board's policies are respected, that the rules of fundamental justice are adhered to, and that Board decisions are reasonable and based upon relevant and reliable information. It reviews the decision-making process to confirm that it was fair and that procedural safeguards were respected.

### **APPEAL APPLICATIONS**

- The Appeal Division received 567 federal and 45 provincial applications to appeal conditional release decisions in 2011/12. Four hundred and seventy (470) applications were accepted for review and 142 were rejected.
- In comparison with 2010/11, the number of federal appeal applications received decreased 6% in 2011/12. Decreases were reported in the Atlantic (-47%), Quebec (-12%), Ontario (-5%) and Prairie (-1%) regions and an increase was reported in the Pacific (+19%) region.
- The number of provincial appeal applications received in 2011/12 decreased as well by 12 applications, four in each of the Atlantic, Prairie and Pacific regions.
- Of the 430 federal appeal applications accepted, 9 were cancelled and 4 were withdrawn, leaving 417 federal applications to be processed. All 40 provincial appeal applications accepted remained valid to be processed.
- In 2011/12, the Board tackled the backlog from the previous year and as a result rendered additional decisions.

### **APPEAL DECISIONS**

- In 2011/12, the Appeal Division rendered 625 decisions on 489 cases.
- The Appeal Division modified the decision in 45 appeal cases which resulted in a new hearing ordered in 25 cases, a new review ordered in 19 cases, and removed a special condition in one case. The grounds for modifying the decisions in the 45 cases fell into the following categories:

#### *Risk Assessment*

- In one case, the Board did not consider and weigh all available relevant information in assessing the risk and arriving at its decision.
- In three cases, the Board did not adequately assess risk, and did not provide sufficient written reasons.

#### *Breach of Policy*

- In one case, the Board did not act in accordance with Section 9.7 of the PBC Policy Manual to ensure that the inmate had made an informed decision not to attend the hearing.
- In one case, two new Board members rendered an in-office decision further to the adjournment of a hearing, breaching Section 9.6 of PBC Policy.

#### Duty to Provide Reasons

- In 14 cases, the Board failed to provide sufficient reasons to reflect a fair and adequate risk assessment and justify its decision.
- In one case, the Board failed to provide sufficient written reasons, based its decision on erroneous information, and worded the special condition in a way that could lead to misinterpretation and was applied in an unreasonable manner.

#### Reasonableness of the Decision

- In one case, the Board's decision to impose a special condition was unreasonable, not supported by relevant, reliable and persuasive information, and not consistent with the Board's policy.

#### Erroneous and Incomplete Information

- In one case, the Board's decision was based on erroneous and/or incomplete information with respect to the offender's institutional behaviour.
- In one case, there was inconsistency and confusion in the written reasons regarding leave privileges.
- In three cases, the Board's decision was based on erroneous information.
- In two cases, the Board's decision was based on erroneous and/or incomplete information and the Board provided insufficient written reasons.
- In two cases, the Board based its decision on erroneous or incomplete information by stating that the offender had not completed any programming when he had.
- In one case, the Board based its decision on erroneous information, and failed to provide an adequate risk assessment.
- In one case, the Board failed to adequately consider the offender's progress through programming and provide a clear rationale as to why the progress was insufficient to mitigate the risk.

#### Duty to Act Fairly

- In one case, the Board held an unfair hearing which mostly focussed on the negative factors, and where the Board asked ambiguous, convoluted and difficult to understand questions. The Board also failed to provide sufficient written reasons.
- In one case, the Board did not have either a sharing of information Checklist or a Procedural Safeguards Declaration to indicate that the documents were shared, and the offender was not given an opportunity to provide representations.
- In one case, a paper review was conducted for a post-suspension hearing when the offender did not waive his right to a hearing.

#### Sharing of Information

- In one case, several relevant documents were not shared (there was neither a Checklist Update nor a Procedural Safeguard Declaration on file), the right to a hearing was not respected (review on file was conducted instead of a hearing), and the written reasons were insufficient.
- In one case, the most recent Assessment for Decision was not shared with the offender prior to the hearing, and the Board relied extensively on the 1990 police report which had not been recently shared.

### Error of Law

- In one case, the Board erred in law by applying a legal test not contemplated in the *CCRA*, that of “absolute liability”, and failed to provide adequate written reasons.
- In one case, the Board did not use the correct legal test, assessed the offender’s risk past the warrant expiry date, and provided insufficient reasons.
- In one case, the Board erred in applying the wrong section of the *CCRA* by only considering the offender’s pre-release behaviour, as it determined the offender had not been provided with a sufficient gist of the information relating to his post-release behaviour and therefore did not consider that information.
- In one case, the Board failed to hold a hearing for the offender’s first day parole review pursuant to paragraph 140(1)(a) of the *CCRA*.

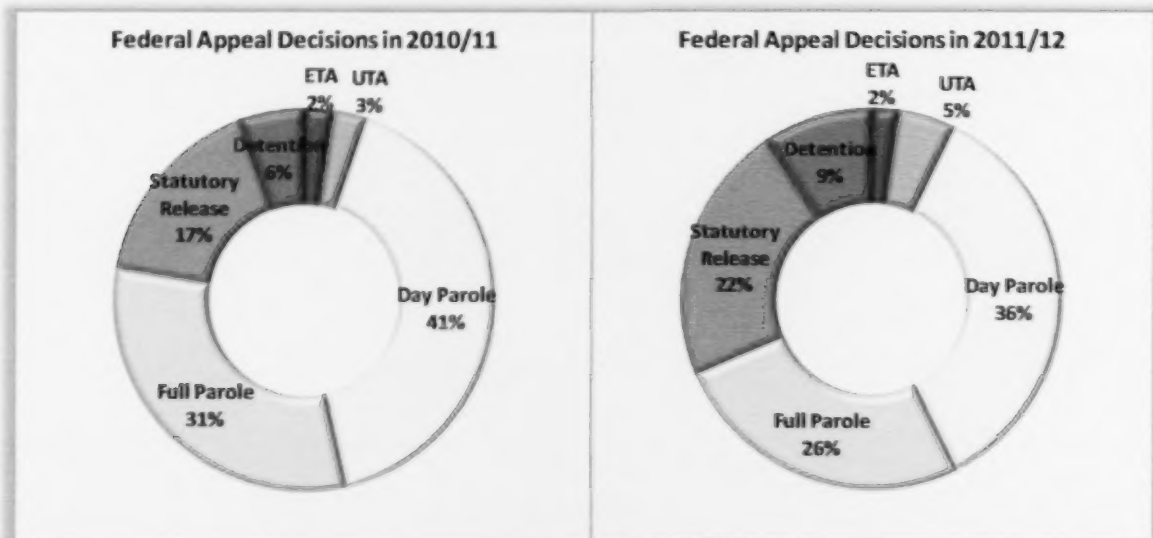
### Apprehension of Bias

- In two cases, the Board did not conduct a fair and impartial review.

### Reviews: Waiver

- In one case, the offender’s right to a hearing was violated; there was a misinterpretation on the Parole Officer’s part as to the purpose of the waiver form.

## APPEAL DECISION TRENDS



- As a proportion of the total number of the Board’s decisions appealed in 2011/12, fewer parole and ETA decisions, while more statutory release, detention and UTA decisions were appealed in comparison with the previous year.
- In 2011/12, federal day parole appeal decisions accounted for 36% of all federal appeal decisions made. The number of federal day parole decisions appealed increased slightly (+1) in comparison with the previous year.
- Federal full parole decisions accounted for 26% of all appeal decisions made in 2011/12. The number of federal full parole decisions appealed decreased 3% from the previous year.

- When compared with the previous year, the number of federal ETA appeal decisions increased to 13 (+1), UTA appeal decisions increased to 28 (the number doubled), statutory release appeal decisions increased to 126 (+52%) and detention appeal decisions increased to 53 (almost doubled).
- In 2011/12, provincial day parole appeal decisions accounted for 57% of all provincial appeal decisions, while full parole appeal decisions comprised 43%.
- In comparison with the previous year, in 2011/12, the proportion of federal appeal decisions increased five percentage points (to 34%) for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences and six percentage points (to 19%) for those serving sentences for murder; while it decreased eight percentage points (to 17%) for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, one percentage point (to 13%) for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, and two percentage points (to 16%) for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences.
- Provincial appeal decisions for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences accounted for 52% of all appeal decisions, followed by offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (33%), those serving for schedule I-sex offences (7%) and those serving sentences for schedule II offences (7%).
- Of the 571 federal appeal decisions made in 2011/12, 91% of the initial decisions were affirmed. In 9% of cases, a new review was ordered, while in two cases a change of condition was ordered. By comparison, in 2010/11, 93% of federal appeal decisions were affirmed and a new review was ordered in 7% of cases, while in two cases a change of condition was ordered.
- Of the 54 provincial appeal decisions made in 2011/12, 52 of the initial decisions were affirmed, and a new review was ordered in two cases.
- In 2011/12, 86% of all federal decisions made by the Board were appealable. The number of appealable decisions in 2011/12 decreased by less than a percent to 18,438.
- Overall, the appeal rate in 2011/12 increased to 3.1% from the previous year's rate of 2.5%. Statutory release decisions remained the least likely to be appealed, and ETA, UTA and detention decisions were the most likely. The increase in the appeal rate was even across most of the supervision types and was by and large associated with the backlog cases from 2010/11, which were processed in 2011/12.
- Among provincial appeals, day parole decisions were more likely to be appealed than full parole release decisions.

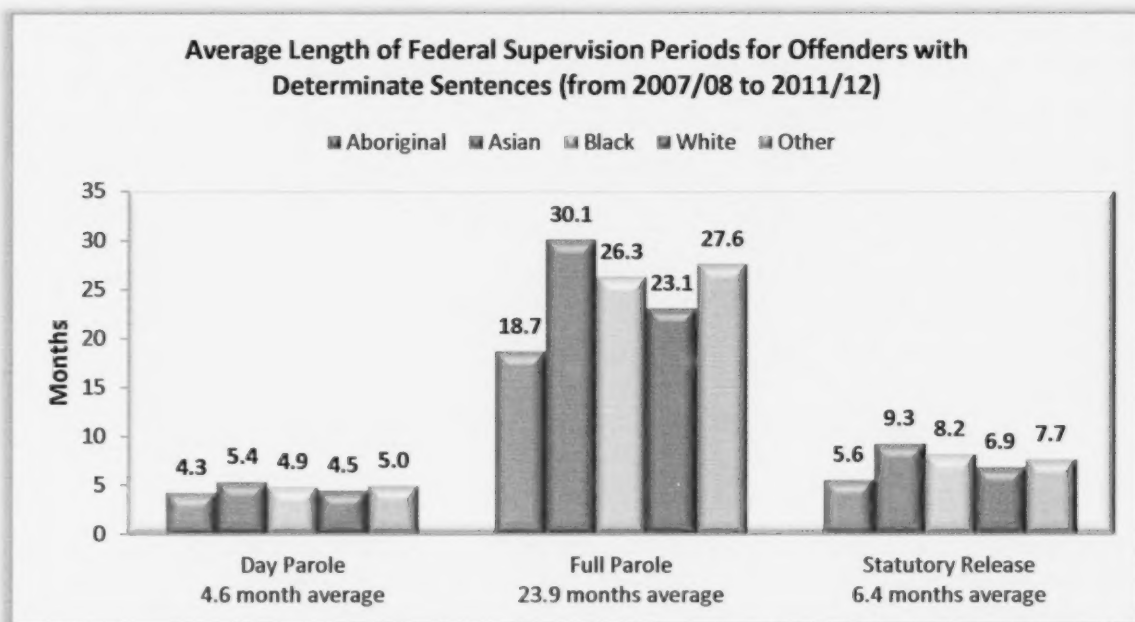
## CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: PERFORMANCE

According to the *CCRA*, the Parole Board of Canada may grant parole based on two key considerations: 1) the release of an offender will not, by reoffending, present an undue risk to society before the expiration of the offender's sentence; and 2) the release of an offender will contribute to the protection of society by facilitating the reintegration of the offender into society as a law-abiding citizen<sup>12</sup>.

The Board's performance indicators measure whether offenders, who have been granted parole, successfully complete their supervision periods in the community and do not reoffend, violently or non-violently, before and after warrant expiry. When compared with offenders who were released on statutory release or as a result of accelerated parole review, parole is considered the most effective form of conditional release. This section provides information on the performance of offenders on conditional release based on the following indicators: 1) time under supervision, 2) rates of convictions, 3) outcomes, and 4) post-warrant expiry readmissions.

### TIME UNDER SUPERVISION (Tables 110-116)

The study of the average length of supervision periods provides a useful context to the discussion of performance indicators, particularly in relation to outcomes. This section offers a more in-depth look at the length of supervision periods.



- The five-year average length of the federal full parole supervision periods was 23.9 months. The five-year average length of the federal day parole supervision periods was 4.6 months, while the five-year average length of the statutory release supervision periods was 6.4 months.
- Aboriginal offenders, over the five-year period between 2007/08 to 2011/12, had the shortest supervision periods on day parole, full parole and statutory release, while Asian offenders had the longest supervision periods for all three types of release.

<sup>12</sup> *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, 1992, c.20, s.102; 1995, c.42, s.27 (f).

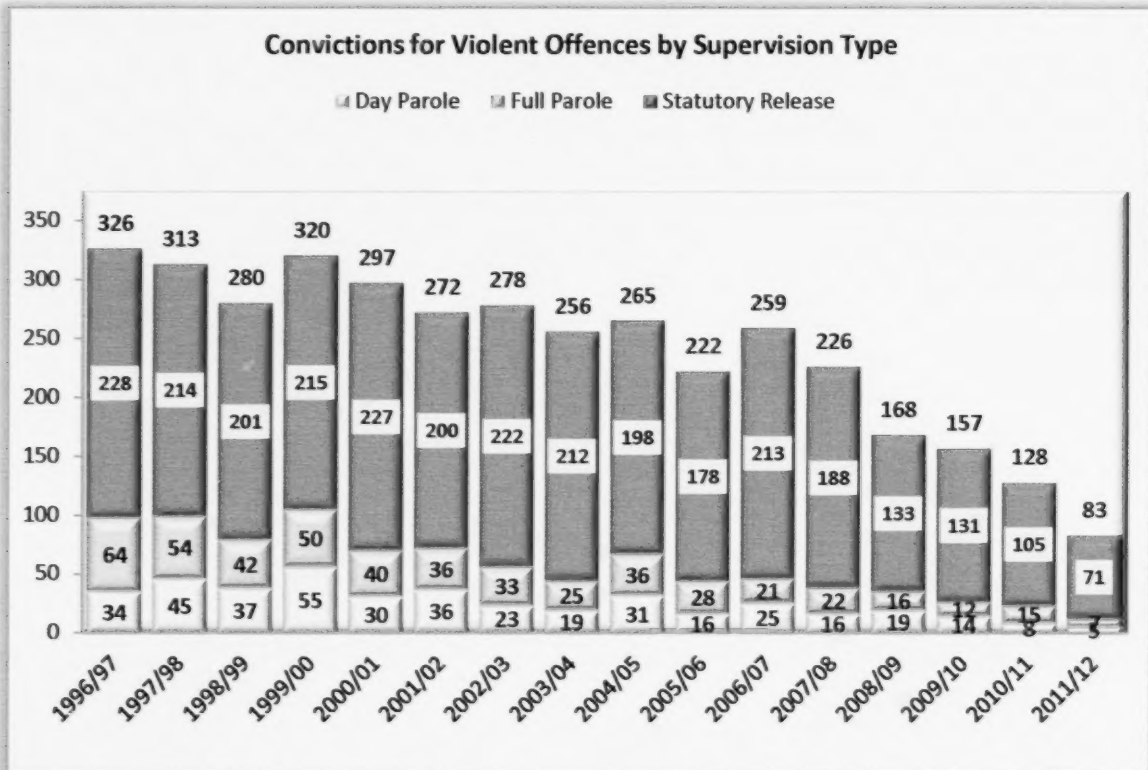
- Female offenders required less time to successfully complete their supervision periods for day parole, full parole and statutory release. They were also revoked for a violent offence on day parole and full parole significantly earlier than male offenders. On statutory release, however, male offenders were revoked for a violent offence earlier than female offenders.
- Offenders whose day parole APR supervision periods had ended between 2007/08 and 2011/12 were revoked for a violent offence earlier in their supervision periods (at 4.2 months) than offenders released on regular day parole supervision periods (5.1 months). Twenty-nine percent (29%) of APR day parole supervision periods, as compared to 18% of regular day parole supervision periods, were revoked in the first three months of the release.
- Offenders whose full parole APR supervision periods had ended between 2007/08 and 2011/12 were revoked with a violent offence significantly earlier in their supervision periods (17.3 months) than offenders released following a regular full parole review (30.5 months). Fifty-seven percent (57%) of APR full paroles, as compared to 40% of regular full paroles, were revoked in the first year of the release. In comparison, 75% of statutory release supervision periods were revoked with a violent offence within the first year of the release.
- In the last five years, APR full paroles were revoked for a violent offence at 68% of the time required to successfully complete full parole on APR, while regular full paroles were revoked with a violent offence past the average time required to successfully complete the supervision period.



## CONVICTIONS (Tables 117-120)

Rates of convictions are another useful indicator when assessing the performance of offenders on conditional release.

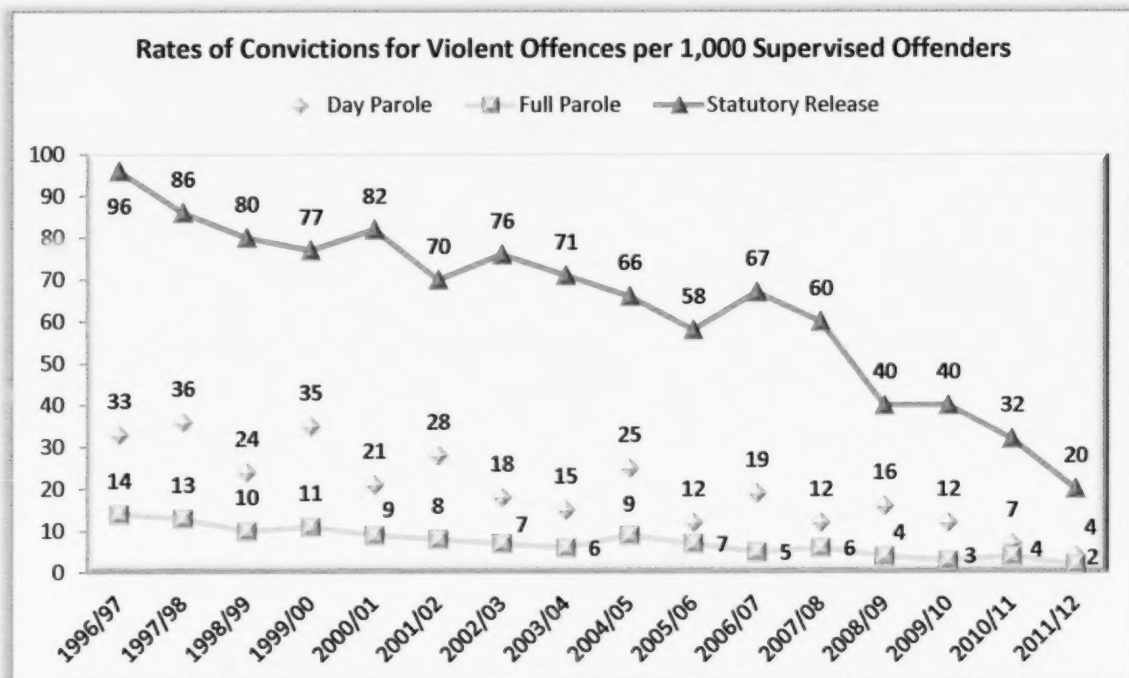
In reviewing the rates of conviction information, it should be noted that the number of convictions will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts. The Parole Board of Canada adjusts its rates of convictions accordingly.



**Note:** The year 2011/12 is shown but not used in calculations, because the number of convictions will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts.

- Over the ten-year period, between 2001/02 and 2010/11, convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release decreased 53%. Offenders on statutory release accounted for 80% of all convictions for violent offences during that period, followed by offenders on full parole (11%) and offenders on day parole (9%).

A quick look at the rate of convictions for violent offences per 1,000 supervised offenders provides a more comprehensive picture of offenders' performance on conditional release.



**Note:** The year 2011/12 is shown but not used in calculations, because the number of convictions will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts.

- Over the ten-year period from 2001/02 to 2010/11, offenders on statutory release were almost ten times more likely to commit a violent offence during their supervision periods than offenders on full parole, and three and a half times more likely to commit a violent offence than offenders on day parole.
- Over the past five years (from 2006/07 to 2010/11), offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences were the most likely to be convicted of a violent offence while on conditional release, whereas offenders serving sentences for murder were the least likely. When looking at the information by release type, offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences were the most likely to be convicted of a violent offence on day parole, full parole or statutory release. Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences were the least likely to be convicted of a violent offence on full parole and on statutory release, while offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences were the least likely to be convicted of a violent offence on day parole.
- Over the same five-year period, Aboriginal offenders were the most likely to be convicted of a violent offence while on conditional release, and Asian offenders were the least likely.
- The number of convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release in 2010/11 was 43% lower than the ten-year average between 2001/02 and 2010/11. Offenders in the Atlantic region had 62% fewer convictions for violent offences while on conditional release than their ten-year average, followed by the Quebec region (-58%), the Ontario region (-48%), the Pacific region (-32%) and the Prairie region (-20%).

## OUTCOME (Tables 121-154)

Outcome rates provide information on the performance of offenders on conditional release from the start of the supervision period until the end of the supervision period. Supervision periods end in one of three ways:

Successful completion<sup>13</sup>—supervision periods that are completed without a breach of condition or a new offence;

Revocation for breach of condition—a positive intervention, which reduces the risk of reoffending;

Revocation with offence—a negative end to the supervision period, which results in a new conviction<sup>14</sup>.

Factors influencing outcomes are diverse and complex. However, there are strong and persistent indicators that offenders released on parole as a result of a rigorous risk-assessment are more likely to successfully complete their supervision periods than offenders released on statutory release.

### NOTE

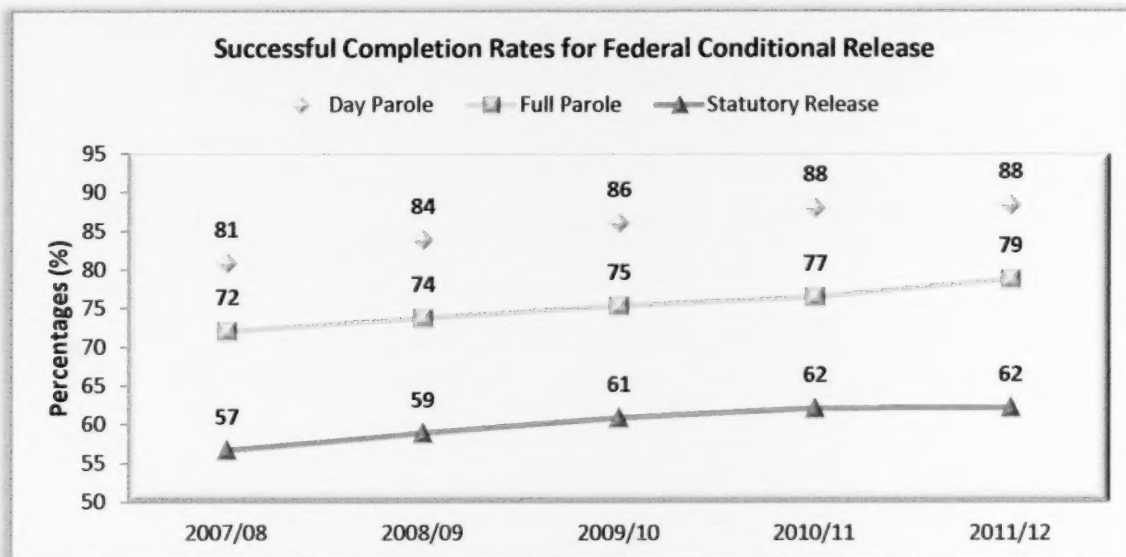
In 2010/11, the Board redefined the business rules regarding how the outcome of conditional release was calculated. The business rules now more accurately account for how an offender performs on conditional release. With the introduction of the new methods in measuring reoffending, this Performance Monitoring Report will show different results than reports prior to 2010/11, as all outcome data for previous years were recalculated to reflect the new definitions.

In reviewing the outcome rate information, it should be noted that the number of revocations with offence figure will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts. The Parole Board of Canada adjusts its revocation with offence rates when offenders are convicted for new offences that occurred during their supervision period.

Outcome rates provided in this section contain the APR data for supervision periods that ended in 2011/12. As Bill C-59 eliminated the accelerated parole review process for first-time non-violent federal offenders at the end of 2010/11, no offenders were released from federal institutions in 2011/12 following an APR review. However, there were offenders on APR day and full parole supervision periods in 2011/12 who had been released in previous years. (Please see the Appendix for more details.)

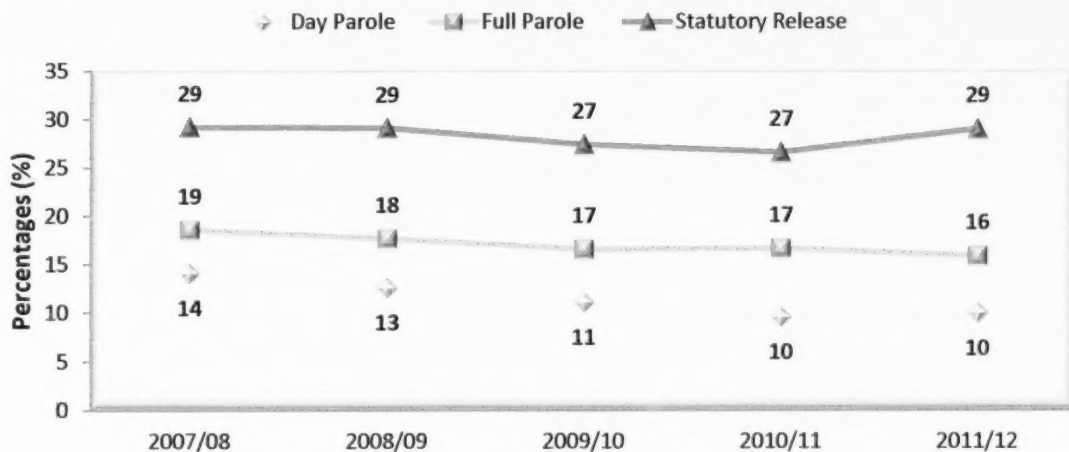
<sup>13</sup> Among other end results, successful completion includes cases where the offender died.

<sup>14</sup> A supervision period can also end by becoming inoperative. Parole can become inoperative if an offender who is on conditional release (day parole, full parole or statutory release) receives an additional sentence for an offence under a federal act, and the day on which the offender is eligible for parole is later than the day he/she received the additional sentence. These release periods are excluded from the outcome rates because they are not a reflection of behaviour on conditional release.



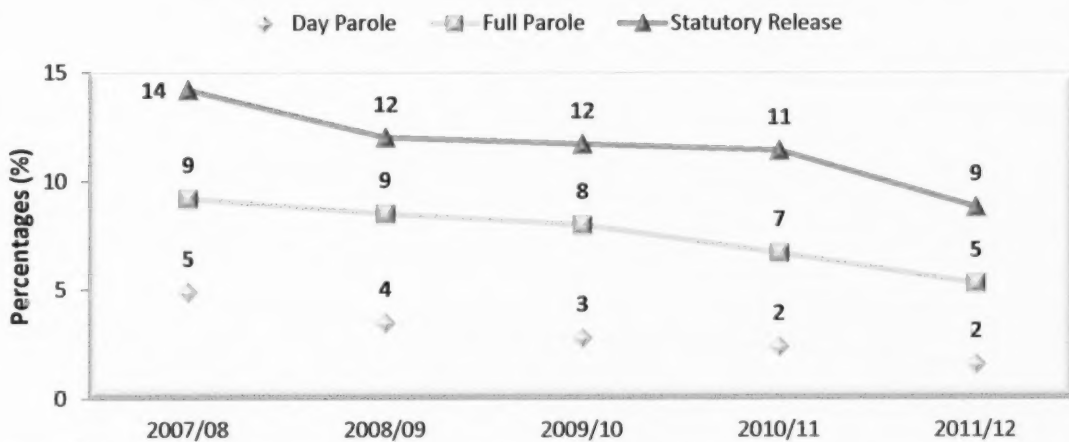
- Over the last five years, successful completion rates have improved for offenders on day parole (+8%), full parole (+7%) and statutory release (+6%). In 2011/12, successful completion rates further improved for offenders on full parole (+2.3%), and remained relatively unchanged for offenders on day parole (+0.4%) and statutory release (+0.1%) in comparison with the previous year.
- When compared with the successful completion rates of full parole supervision periods, successful completion rates on statutory release supervision periods were not only significantly lower, the statutory release supervision periods were shorter. Over the last five years, 54% of all successfully completed statutory releases were less than six months compared with 1.5% of successfully completed full parole supervision periods. The majority of successfully completed supervision periods on full parole (93%) were for periods of more than one year.
- Additionally, over the last five years, the successful completion rate on APR full parole was seven percentage points lower than the rate on regular full parole. When compared with statutory release, the successful completion rate on statutory release was 20% lower than the rate on regular full parole and 13% lower than the rate on APR full parole.
- The difference between successful completion rates on regular day parole and APR day parole was on average one percentage point over the last five years.

### Revocation for Breach of Condition Rates for Federal Conditional Release

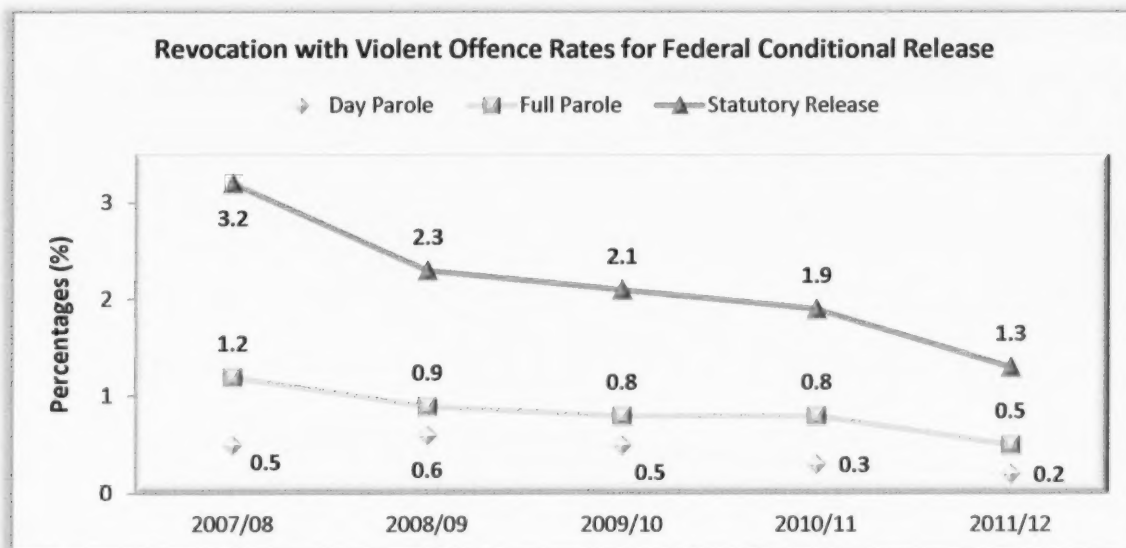


- Over the last five years, revocation for breach of condition rates on federal day and full parole have been steadily decreasing, while revocation for breach of condition rates on statutory release increased slightly in 2011/12 after being on the decline.
- Offenders released on statutory release were far more likely to have had their releases revoked because of a breach of condition than offenders on day parole or full parole during each of the last five years.

### Total Revocation with Offence Rates for Federal Conditional Release



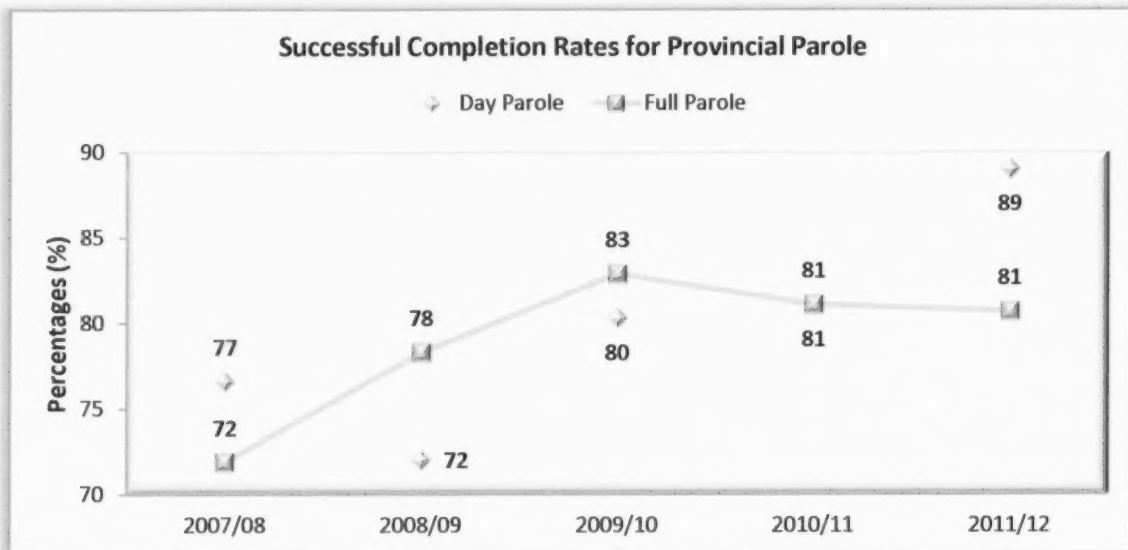
- Total revocation with offence rates decreased for all federal conditional release supervision populations. Over the last five years, the rates for statutory release were on average four times higher than the rates for day parole and one and a half times higher than the rates for full parole.



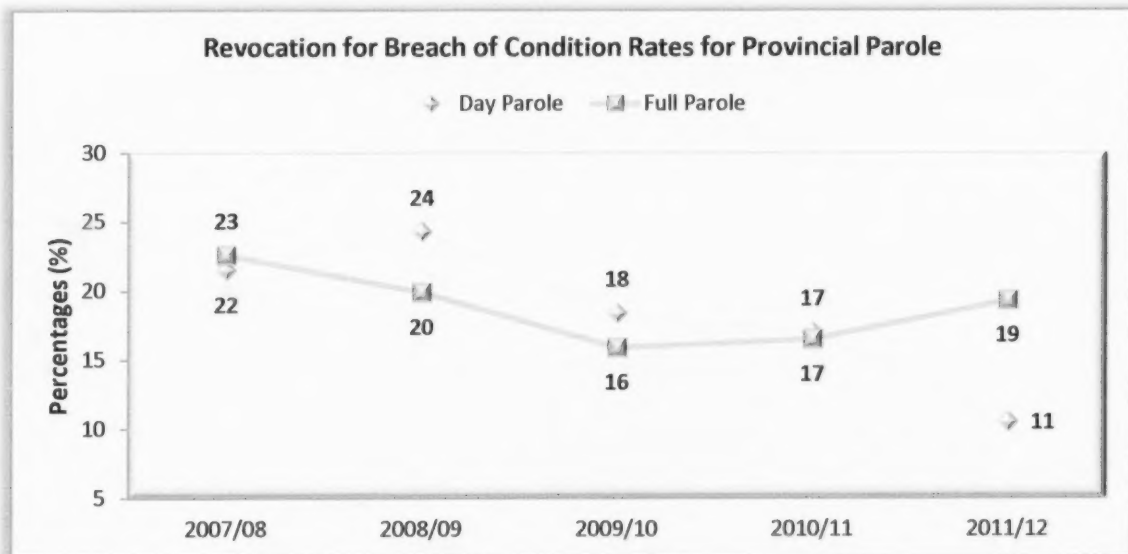
- Over the last five years, the revocation with violent offence rates were, on average, five times higher for offenders on statutory release than for offenders on day parole, and two and a half times higher than for offenders on full parole. The rates of revocation with violent offence for federal day and full parole and statutory release have been on the decline and continued to decline in 2011/12.
- When comparing the rates, it should be noted that the revocation with violent offence rates on statutory release were not just higher than those of full parole supervision periods, they also occurred earlier. Over the last five years, 13% of statutory release supervision periods were revoked with a violent offence in the first three months, while no full parole supervision period has been revoked with a violent offence in the first three months.
- Of the federal day parole supervision periods that had been revoked with a violent offence in the last five years, 19% were revoked in the first three months. The average length of day parole supervision periods in the last five years was slightly less than five months.



Outcomes on provincial day and full parole supervision periods demonstrated a similar picture as the outcomes of federal day and full parole.

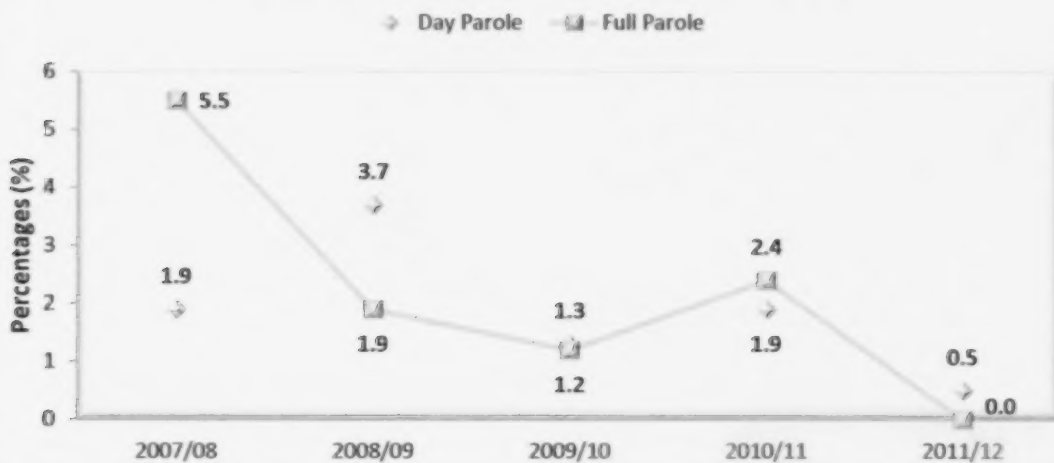


- Over the last five years, successful completion rates for offenders on provincial day parole have improved. Successful completion rates on provincial full parole remained relatively unchanged in 2011/12 in comparison with the previous year.



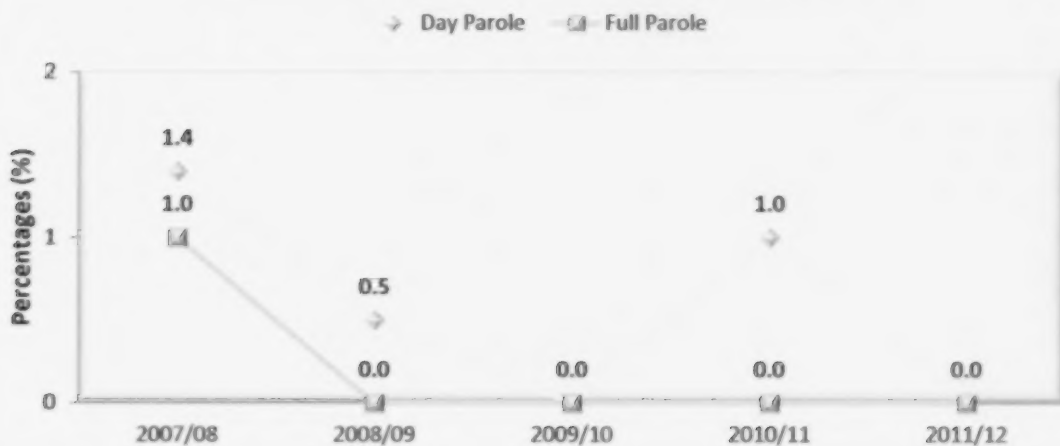
- In three of the last five years, provincial day parolees were more likely to have their parole revoked due to a breach of condition than provincial full parolees.

**Total Revocation with Offence Rates for Provincial Parole**



- The total revocation with offence rates for provincial parole decreased in 2011/12: total revocation with offence rates on day parole decreased 1.4%, while the total revocation with offence rates for full parole decreased to zero.

**Revocation with Violent Offence Rates for Provincial Parole**



- Very few provincial offenders have been revoked because of violent reoffending on parole during the last five years. Six offenders on provincial day parole and three offenders on provincial full parole have been convicted of a violent offence in the last five years.

## OUTCOME ON DAY PAROLE

### *FEDERAL DAY PAROLE*

- In the last five years, successful completion rates on federal day parole have improved, reaching 88% in 2011/12.
- During the five-year period between 2007/08 and 2011/12, successful completion rates for offenders released on APR day parole were slightly higher (86%) than for offenders released on regular day parole (85%).
- In comparison with the previous year, successful completion rates on federal day parole improved slightly for all offence types in 2011/12, except for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (-1%).
- Between 2007/08 and 2011/12, successful completion rates on federal day parole were the highest for Asian offenders (between 94% and 96%) and the lowest for Aboriginal offenders (between 76% and 86%). In 2011/12, successful completion rates improved for all races, except Aboriginal offenders (-2%).
- In 2011/12, successful completion rates on federal day parole improved slightly to 89% for male offenders but decreased slightly to 87% for female offenders in comparison with the previous year.
- By region, successful completion rates on federal day parole improved in the Atlantic (+1%), Ontario (+3%) and Pacific (+4%) regions, and decreased in the Quebec (-2%) and Prairie (-4%) regions. The Ontario and Quebec regions have had the highest successful completion rates on federal day parole over the past five years.
- In 2011/12, the rates of revocation for breach of condition on federal day parole increased slightly for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex and schedule II offences, while it decreased slightly for other offender groups.
- Revocation with offence rates on federal day parole remained stable in the Prairie region in 2011/12, and declined in the remaining four regions in Canada.
- In 2011/12, revocation with violent offence rates on federal day parole continued to decline to their lowest in the last five years (0.2%).
- By offence type, the revocation with violent offence rate increased slightly for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (+0.4%) in 2011/12. No offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex and schedule II offences were revoked because of a violent offence in 2011/12. The revocation with violent offence rate decreased for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (-0.5%), and remained unchanged for offenders serving sentences for murder.

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#### *PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE*

- In 2011/12, successful completion rates on provincial day parole improved to 89% (+8%), with increases in the Atlantic (+4%), Pacific (+8%) and Prairie regions (+12%). All three regions reported decreases in the revocation for breach of condition rate, as well as the revocation with offence rate.
- No provincial offenders were convicted of a violent offence in 2011/12.
- In the last five years, the rates of violent reoffending on provincial day parole were very low. Between 2007/08 and 2011/12, four offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences and two offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences had their provincial day paroles revoked because of a violent offence.

## OUTCOME ON FULL PAROLE

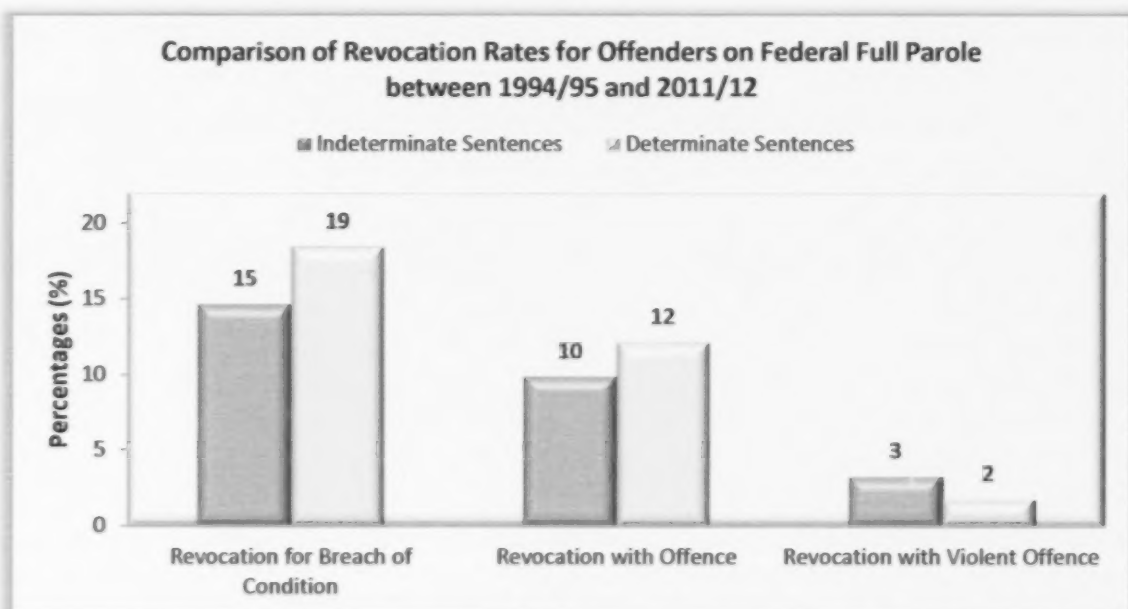
Outcome on full parole is measured separately for offenders serving determinate sentences and for offenders serving indeterminate sentences. Indeterminate sentences are considered 'successful completions' for statistical purposes when the offender dies. For this reason, these cases are shown separately from those of offenders serving determinate sentences.

### *FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: DETERMINATE SENTENCES*

- Successful completion rates on federal full parole have been consistently improving over the last five years, reaching 79% (+7%) in 2011/12.
- In the last five years, the successful completion rates on APR full parole were on average seven percentage points lower than the rates for regular full parole.
- In 2011/12, the successful completion rates on full parole improved for schedule I-sex (+7%), schedule I-non-sex (+2%), non-scheduled (+3%) and schedule II offenders (+2%).
- Successful completion rates decreased for Aboriginal (-5%) and Asian (-4%) offenders and offenders of Other races (-2%), and improved for Black (+2%) and White (+4%) offenders who completed full parole supervision periods in 2011/12. The successful completion rates for Asian offenders remained the highest (85%), despite a modest drop in 2011/12.
- In 2011/12, successful completion rates on federal full parole improved for female offenders (+6%) and male offenders (+2%).
- Over the last five years, successful completion rates on federal full parole have improved in all regions, most notably in the Atlantic (+15%) and Ontario (+11%) regions.
- Revocation with offence rates have been continually decreasing over the past five years. Compared to 2007/08, the rates decreased in the Atlantic (-11%), Pacific (-5%), Ontario (-4%) and Quebec (-3%) regions. The revocation with offence rates in the Prairie region were the same as in 2007/08.
- Rates of violent reoffending decreased for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex (-2.0%) and schedule II offences (-0.1%), and increased slightly for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (+0.3%). No schedule I-sex offender was convicted of a violent offence on federal full parole in 2011/12.
- In comparison with the previous year, the rates of violent reoffending on full parole decreased for White offenders (-0.5%), while it increased for Aboriginal offenders (+1.0%). No Asian, Black or Other races reoffended violently on full parole in 2011/12.
- In 2011/12, after zero violent reoffending for three consecutive years, two female offenders were revoked with a violent offence (+1.3%). The rates of violent reoffending by male offenders on federal full parole decreased slightly (-0.6%).
- Regionally, the rates of violent reoffending have been low over the five-year period, between 0% and 3%.

### FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: INDETERMINATE SENTENCES

- Between 1994/95 and 2011/12, offenders serving indeterminate sentences had completed 2,727 federal full parole supervision periods. As of April 15, 2012, 58% of the supervision periods were still active (supervised), 17% had ended because the offender had died while on parole, 15% were revoked for a breach of condition, 7% were revoked as the result of a non-violent offence, and 3% were revoked as the result of a violent offence.
- The average length of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences was 11.9 years.
- Over the last 18 years, the majority of revocations for breach of condition and revocations with offence for offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole occurred within the first five years of the federal full parole supervision periods, and the number of revocations gradually decreases afterward. Thus, the likelihood of having a supervision period revoked drops significantly the longer the offender stays on full parole.
- Over the last 18 years, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 1.7 times more likely to have died than to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new offence, and 5.1 times more likely to have died than to have had their supervision periods revoked with a violent offence. The longer the offender stays on full parole the larger the ratio denoting the likelihood of dying versus committing a new offence.



**Note:** Between 1994/95 and 2011/12, the average length of full parole supervision periods for offenders serving determinate sentences was 23.9 months, while for offenders serving indeterminate sentences it was 11.9 years.

- In comparison with offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole, offenders serving indeterminate sentences were 21% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a breach of condition, 19% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a new offence, but more than one and a half times as likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a violent offence.

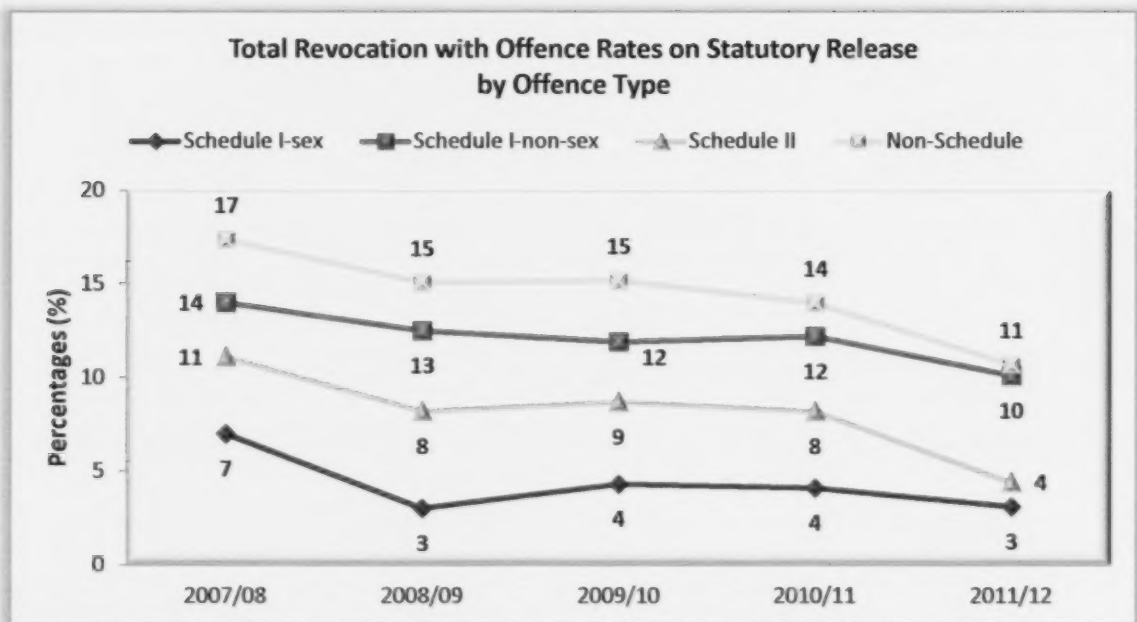


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#### *PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE*

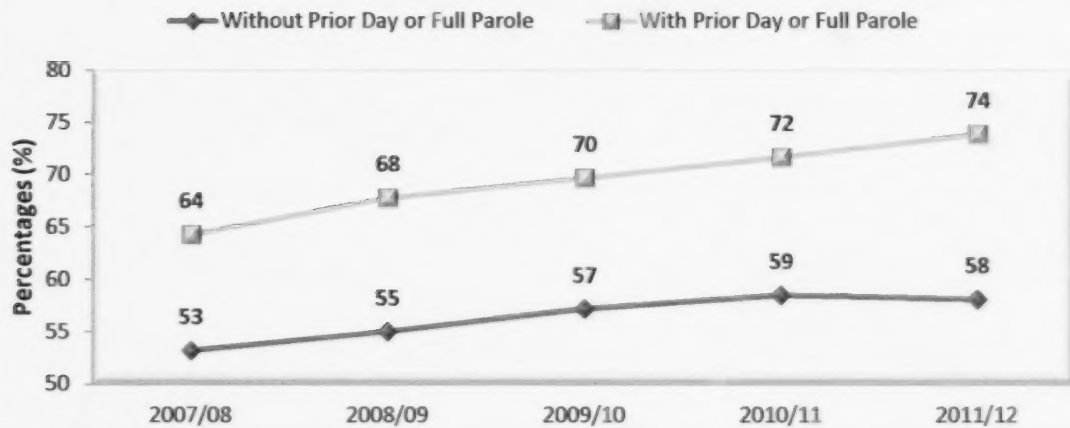
- In 2011/12, the successful completion rate for provincial full parole decreased slightly to 81%. Decreases were reported in the Prairie (-2%) and Pacific (-5%) regions, and an increase was observed in the Atlantic region (+6%).
- In 2011/12, the revocation with offence rates decreased in all three regions. No reoffending on provincial full parole was reported in 2011/12.
- In the last five years, the rates of violent reoffending on provincial full parole were generally very low. One offender serving a sentence for a schedule I-non-sex offence and two offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences had their provincial full paroles revoked because of a violent offence.

## OUTCOME ON STATUTORY RELEASE



- In 2011/12, successful completion rates for offenders on statutory release increased negligibly to 62% (+0.1%) in comparison with the previous year, while the revocation for breach of condition rate increased to 29% (+2%).
- Schedule I-sex offenders in 2011/12 were the most likely to successfully complete their statutory release supervision periods (79%), and schedule I-non-sex offenders were the least likely (57%).
- Over the last five years, Asian offenders were the most likely to successfully complete their statutory release supervision periods, and Aboriginal offenders were the least likely. In 2011/12, successful completion rates for Aboriginal offenders decreased one percentage point.
- Female offenders were more likely than male offenders to successfully complete their statutory release supervision periods in 2011/12, and the successful completion rate for female offenders improved to 70% (+3%), while it remained unchanged for male offenders at 62%.
- In 2011/12, the successful completion rates on statutory release improved in the Atlantic (+4%), Pacific (+1%) and Prairie (+1%) regions, and decreased in the Ontario region (-2%), while remaining relatively stable in the Quebec region. In the last five years, the Ontario region has had the highest successful completion rate, and the Prairie region, the lowest.
- In 2011/12, reoffending on statutory release decreased to 9% (-3%), and violent reoffending decreased to 1.3% (-0.6%).
- In 2011/12, the rate of violent reoffending either decreased or remained unchanged when looking at the rates by race and offence type. The rate also decreased for male offenders (to 1.3%; -0.6%) but it increased slightly for female offenders (to 1.2%; +0.5%).
- Over the five-year period, between 2007/08 and 2011/12, the revocation with violent offence rates on statutory release decreased in all regions. The Pacific region had the highest rate of violent reoffending on statutory release, and the Atlantic region had the lowest.

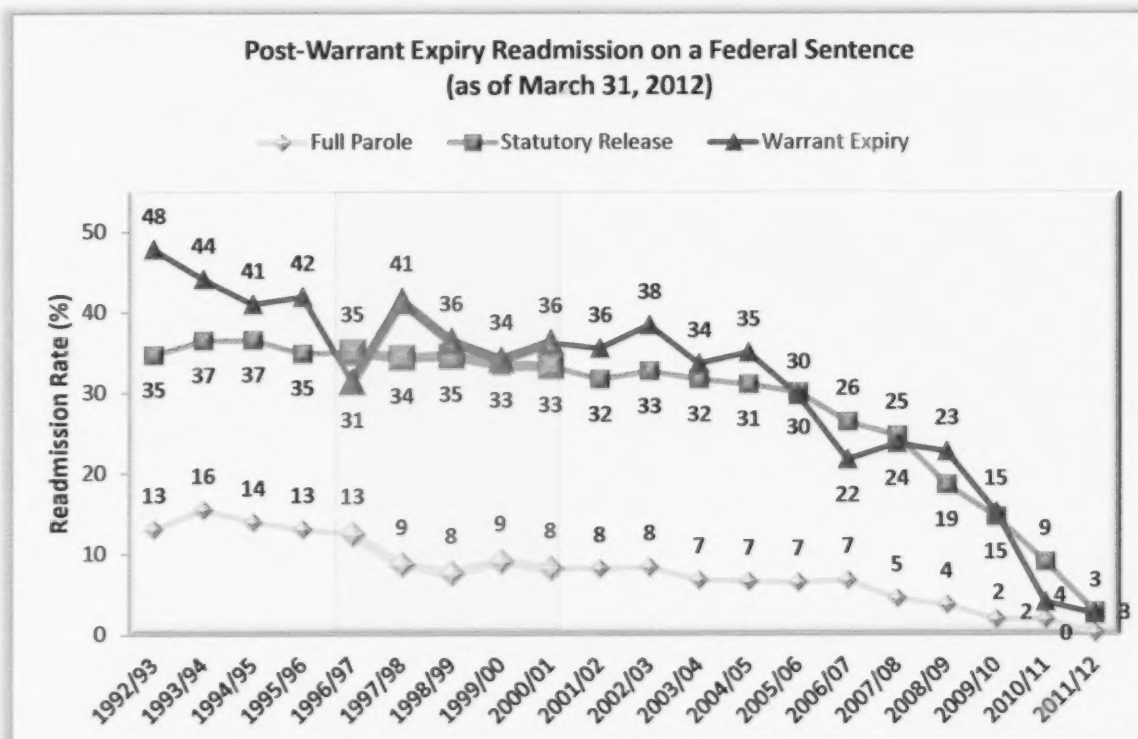
**Successful Completion Rates for Statutory Release  
With and Without a Prior Day Parole and/or Full Parole  
Supervision Periods on the Same Sentence**



- Over the last five years, the successful completion rates on statutory release for offenders who had a day and/or full parole supervision period prior to a statutory release supervision period was on average 13% higher than the rate for offenders who had no prior supervision period. Two possible explanations for this are:
  - Offenders that had a day or full parole supervision period prior to statutory release are less likely to reoffend and this is part of the reason they had the prior parole supervision periods.
  - Offenders that had a day or full parole supervision period prior to statutory release have learned from their time in the community and are thus more likely to successfully complete statutory release.
- Of those offenders who completed their statutory release supervision periods in the last five years, offenders who were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences seem to have benefited the most from having a prior day and/or full parole, demonstrating a successful completion rate at least 13% higher than those who had not had any parole. Offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences seem to have benefited from having a prior day and/or full parole to a lesser extent, with their successful completion rate being 8% higher as compared to those non-scheduled offenders who had not had any parole supervision period.
- In addition, of those offenders who completed their statutory release supervision periods with a prior day and/or full parole supervision period, offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences had the lowest successful completion rate (66%), while offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences had the highest (85%).
- Violent reoffending on statutory release was significantly lower for offenders who had a prior day and/or full parole supervision period than for those who did not. This finding was consistent for all offence types, gender, race and regions.

## POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION (Tables 155-167)

The post-warrant expiry readmission analysis provides an important insight into the offender's ability in the long term to live a crime-free life in the community after completion of his or her sentence. This information is useful for strategic planning and assessment of the effectiveness of the law, policy and operations.



- Ten to fifteen years after sentence completion (for sentences completed between 1996/97 and 2000/01), 27% of offenders had returned on a federal sentence as of March 31, 2012.
- Over the long-term (for sentences completed between 1996/97 and 2000/01), offenders released at warrant expiry were almost four times more likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence than offenders who completed their sentences on full parole. Offenders released on statutory release were only slightly less likely to be readmitted on a federal sentence after their sentence completion than offenders released at warrant expiry.
- Over the long term (for sentences completed between 1996/97 and 2000/01), offenders who completed their sentences on full parole were more likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence for a non-violent offence than a violent offence, while offenders released at warrant expiry were almost three times more likely to be readmitted for having committed a violent offence than a non-violent offence. Offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release were only slightly more likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence for a violent offence than for a non-violent offence.

- Over the long term (for sentences completed between 1996/97 to 2000/01), non-scheduled offenders who completed their sentences either on full parole, statutory release or were released at warrant expiry were the most likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence, and schedule I-sex offenders were the least likely.
- Over the long term, of offenders who completed their sentences either on full parole, statutory release or were released at warrant expiry, Aboriginal offenders were the most likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence.
- During the same time period, offenders from the Atlantic region who completed their sentences on either full parole, statutory release or at warrant expiry, had the highest rates of readmission on a federal sentence. The lowest rates were in the Pacific region, for offenders who completed their sentences on full parole or were released at warrant expiry, and in the Ontario region, for offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release.

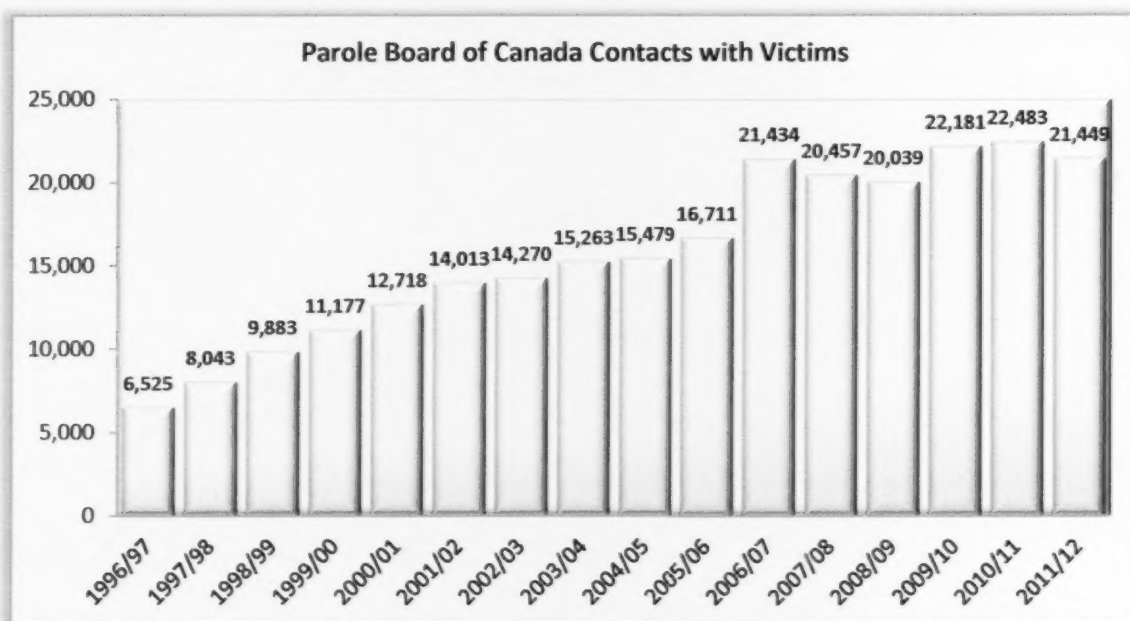
## CONDITIONAL RELEASE OPENNESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

(Tables 168-173)

The Parole Board of Canada is responsible under the *CCRA* for the provision of information to victims of crime and assistance to those who wish to observe PBC hearings or to gain access to the decision registry. Effectiveness in these areas of service and support is a crucial part of the Board's efforts to be accountable to the public and to build credibility and understanding of the conditional release program.

In reviewing the information within this section, it should be noted that there will be some variances between regions and some significant changes within regional numbers. This is a result of different recording methods between the regions as well as the efforts the Board has made over the last few years to improve information services for victims and the public and to improve its data collection methods.

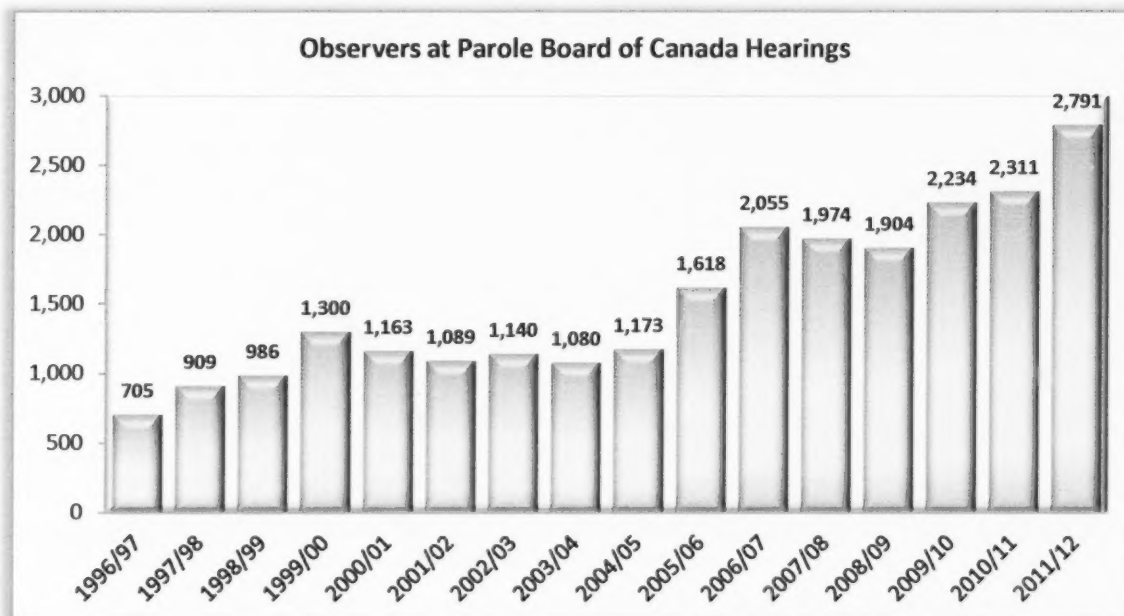
### INFORMATION SERVICES TO VICTIMS



- In 2011/12, the Parole Board of Canada had 21,449 contacts with victims, a decrease of 5% from the previous year. Contacts with victims decreased in the Ontario (-21%), Prairie (-19%) and Quebec (-4%) regions, and increased in the Atlantic (+6%) and Pacific (+16%) regions.
- As of March 31, 2012, the number of victims that had registered to receive information from the PBC and CSC was 7,322.



## OBSERVERS AT PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA HEARINGS



- In comparison with the previous year, the number of hearings with observers in 2011/12 increased (to 1,225; +29%), as did the number of observers at the Board's hearings (to 2,791; +21%).
- In 2011/12, the number of hearings with observers increased in all regions (it doubled in the Prairie region). The number of observers at hearings increased in the Atlantic and Pacific regions, doubled in the Quebec and Prairie regions, and decreased in the Ontario region.

## VICTIMS SPEAKING AT HEARINGS

Since July 1, 2001, victims of crime have been permitted to read prepared statements at PBC parole hearings. Previously, victims could present written statements and attend hearings as observers.

- In 2011/12, victims made 223 (-6%) presentations at 140 (+2%) hearings.
- The majority of presentations (87%) were done in person, followed by audiotape presentations, presentations via video conferencing, DVDs and teleconferencing.
- The major offence of victimization for victims making presentations in 2011/12 was most likely to have been murder, sexual assault or manslaughter.

## ACCESS TO DECISION REGISTRY

- In 2011/12, the number of decisions sent from the decision registry decreased in comparison with the previous year to 5,426 (-5%).
- Decreases were reported in the Prairie (-15%), Atlantic (-12%) and Pacific regions (-5%), whereas increases were observed in the Ontario (+8%) and Quebec (+1%) regions.

## **RECORD SUSPENSION DECISIONS AND CLEMENCY RECOMMENDATIONS**

(Tables 174-180)

The Clemency and Record Suspension program involves the review of record suspension applications, the ordering of record suspensions and the making of clemency recommendations.

### **RECORD SUSPENSION PROGRAM (FORMERLY PARDON PROGRAM)**

A record suspension, formerly a pardon, allows people who were convicted of a criminal offence, but have completed their sentences imposed and demonstrated they are law-abiding citizens for a prescribed number of years, to have their criminal record kept separate and apart from other criminal records.

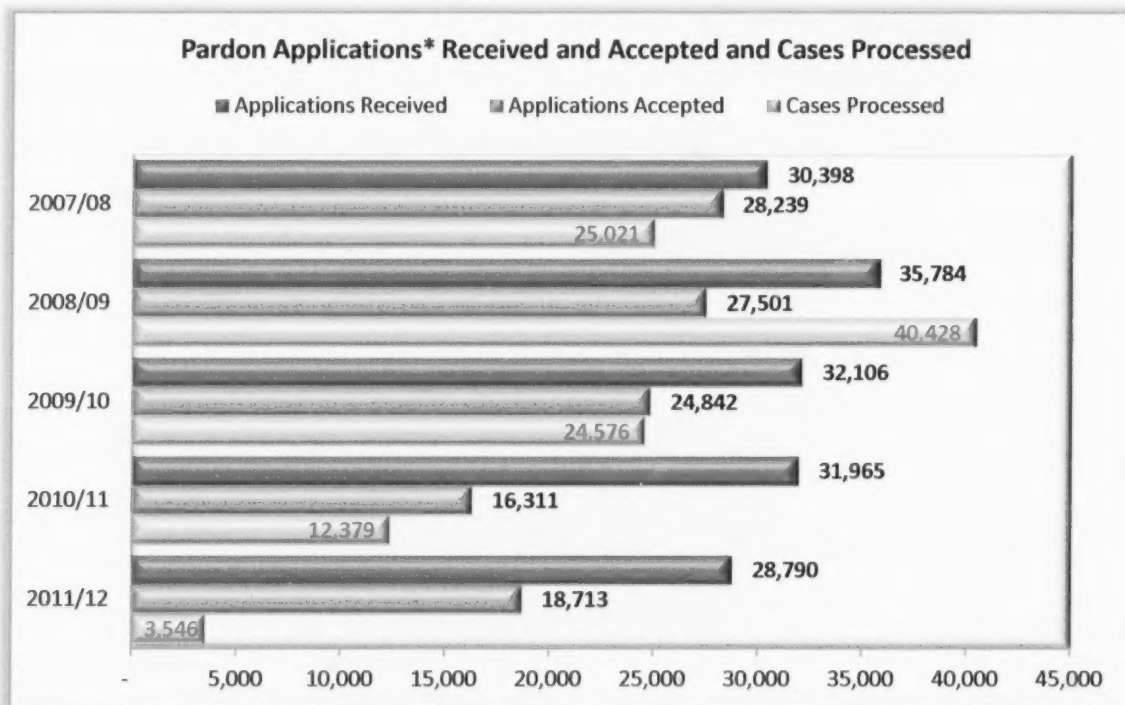
The *Criminal Records Act (CRA)* originally created in 1970 grants the Parole Board of Canada exclusive jurisdiction to order, refuse to order, or revoke record suspensions for convictions under federal acts or regulations of Canada.

On June 29, 2010, Bill C-23A amended the *CRA* by extending the ineligibility periods for certain applications for pardon: a) it changed the waiting periods from 3 to 5 years for offences punishable on summary conviction that are part of Schedule I; b) it changed the waiting period from 5 to 10 years for serious personal injury offences for which the sentence of imprisonment was two years or more and for offences referred to in Schedule I that were prosecuted by indictment. Additionally, the bill resulted in significant changes to program operations. The process was modified to include additional inquiries and new, more exhaustive investigations by staff for some applications and required additional review time by Board members. New concepts of merit and disrepute to the administration of justice form part of the statute. As a result of these new changes, application processing time increased.

On March 13, 2012, Bill C-10 amending the *CRA*, replaced the term "pardon" with the term "record suspension" and increased the waiting periods for a record suspension to five years for all summary convictions and to ten years for all indictable offences. Individuals convicted of sexual offences against minors (with certain exceptions) and those who have been convicted of more than three indictable offences, each with a sentence of two or more years, became ineligible for a record suspension.

## DECISION TRENDS

In reviewing the data below, it should be noted that due to Bill C-10, all applications received on or after March 13, 2012, are processed as record suspension applications subject to the new requirements of the CRA.

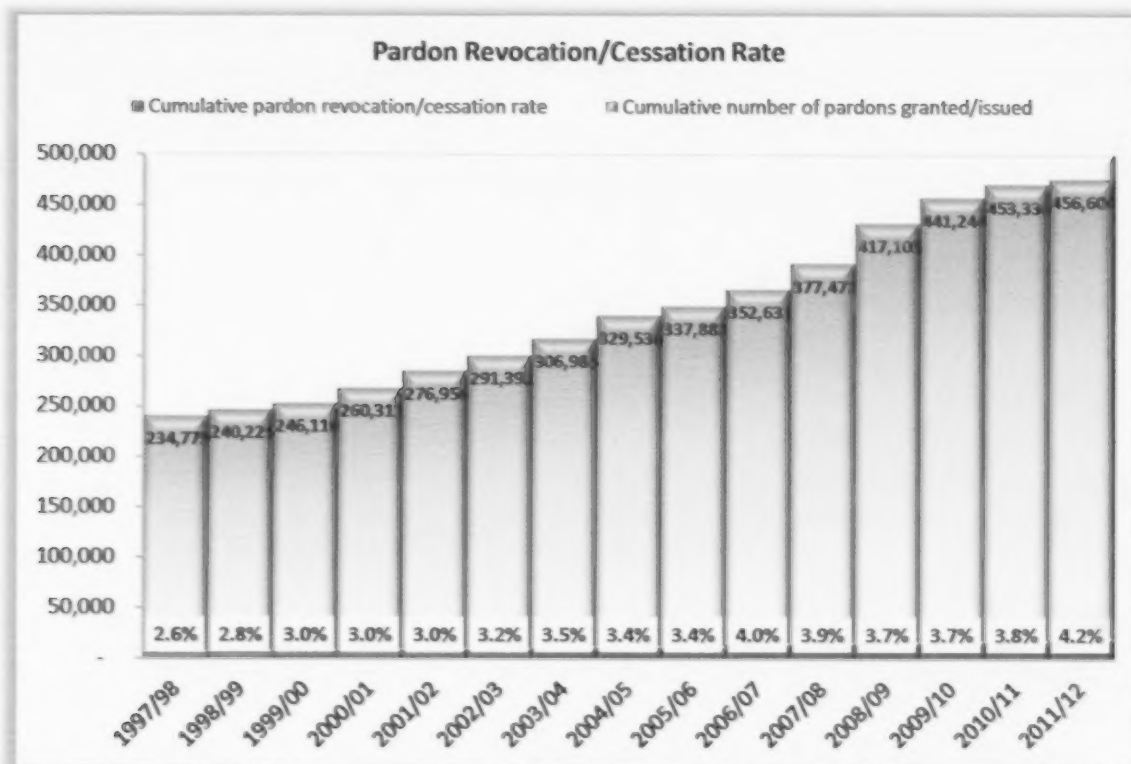


**Note:** The number of applications accepted and cases processed could be greater than the number of applications received, because of a backlog of applications from the previous year.

\* Refers to pardon applications received on or before March 12, 2012.

- In 2011/12 (as of March 12, 2012), the Board received 28,790 pardon applications and accepted 18,713 applications for processing (or 65%). Between March 13 and March 31, 2012, the Board received 1,039 record suspension applications and accepted 793 (or 76%) for processing.
- Over the last ten years, the Board has received on average more than 25,000 pardon applications a year and accepted more than 20,000 (or 78%) for processing.
- In 2011/12, the PBC made 3,546 pardon decisions resulting in 92% pardons granted (-6%), and 8% pardons denied (+6%).
- The average processing time of pardon applications in 2011/12 increased to 9.1 months from the previous year (+5.6 months), marking a significant increase in processing time due to legislative changes (Bill C-23A and C-10).

## PERFORMANCE AND OUTCOME



- In 2011/12, the number of pardons revoked or which ceased to exist increased to 2,039 (+81%). It included 1,132 pardons revoked by PBC (56%), 833 pardons that ceased to exist on RCMP authority (43%) and 24 pardons that ceased to exist on PBC authority (1%).
- Over the last 15 years, the cumulative pardon revocation/cessation rate remained relatively low, however it increased 0.4% in 2011/12 due to a higher proportion of revocation cases in 2011/12. The low pardon revocation/cessation rate has been a strong indicator that most pardoned citizens (over 95%) have remained crime free.

## CLEMENCY PROGRAM

The clemency provisions of the Letters Patent and those contained in the *Criminal Code* are used in exceptional circumstances, where no other remedy exists in law to reduce exceptionally negative effects of criminal sanctions.

Clemency is requested for a number of reasons, with employment being by far the most frequently used. Other reasons include: perceived inequity, medical condition, immigration to Canada, compassion, financial hardship, etc.

ROYAL PREROGATIVE OF MERCY REQUESTS												
	Up to 2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Requests	698	11	29	21	18	18	24	21	37	31	32	940
Granted	181	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	2	188
Denied	108	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	118
Discontinued	393	16	4	26	19	22	14	21	15	32	21	583

**Note:** These numbers are provided on a calendar year basis.

- At the end of 2011, there were 58 active clemency cases.
- In the last five years, five clemency requests have been granted, four have been denied and 103 requests have been discontinued. The majority of requests were discontinued either because the applicant did not provide sufficient information or proof of excessive hardship to proceed with the request or the Minister determined that the clemency request did not warrant investigation as the criteria had not been met.

## INTERNAL SERVICES

(Tables 181-183)

As the Government of Canada is committed to the continuous examination of its expenditures to ensure responsible spending, the Board must ensure that its programs are managed effectively and efficiently.

### PBC REFERENCE LEVELS

EXPENDITURES by PROGRAM ACTIVITY (\$ Millions)									
Year	Conditional Release Decisions		Conditional Release Openness and Accountability		Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations		Internal Services		PBC Total
2007/08	\$34.3	79%	\$6.2	14%	\$2.9	7%	\$0.0	0%	\$43.4
2008/09	\$38.4	79%	\$7.1	15%	\$3.1	6%	\$0.0	0%	\$48.6
2009/10	\$34.0	72%	\$6.1	13%	\$2.8	6%	\$4.4	9%	\$47.3
2010/11	\$33.8	73%	\$5.7	12%	\$2.1	5%	\$4.4	10%	\$46.0
2011/12	\$38.2	73%	\$7.1	14%	\$1.2	2%	\$5.7	11%	\$52.2

**Note:** Internal Services in the past was re-allocated on a pro-rata basis to the program activities, but since 2009/10 is shown separately.

- In 2011/12, the total PBC expenditures amounted to \$52.2 million, or a \$6.2 million increase compared to 2010/11. The total spending includes \$4.1 million of payments allotted for severance pay and termination benefits following revisions to certain Collective Agreements.
- The Board has one strategic outcome which is "Conditional Release and Pardon Decisions and Decision Processes that Safeguard Canadian Communities"<sup>15</sup>. The Board applies its resources to four program activities: Conditional Release Decisions, Conditional Release Openness and Accountability, Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations, and Internal Services. Conditional release decision-making is the most resource intensive area, accounting for 73% of the Board's expenditures.
- The \$1.2 million in expenditures for Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations program activity is net of revenue. On December 29, 2010, the application fee to process a pardon application increased from \$50 to \$150, and on February 23, 2012, it increased from \$150 to \$631. The responsible revenue for the PBC is \$435 per application. In 2011/12, accepted pardon applications generated total revenues of \$3,148,082. The PBC portion was \$2,350,016.

<sup>15</sup> On March 13, 2012, Bill C-10 (*The Safe Streets and Communities Act*) received Royal Assent, substituting the term "record suspension" for the term "pardon". As this change occurred two weeks before the end of the reporting period, the nomenclature refers to "pardon". In the 2012-13 Performance Monitoring Report the term "record suspension" will be used.



## HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA STAFF COMPLEMENT (as of April 15, 2012)							
Region	Females	Males	Total Staff	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	100	36	136	56	80	117	86
Atlantic	32	2	34	14	20	22	65
Quebec	46	8	54	1	53	48	89
Ontario	45	5	50	47	3	6	12
Prairies	56	11	67	67	0	5	7
Pacific	43	6	49	48	1	4	8
<b>Canada</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>52%</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>40%</b>		

- As of April 15, 2012, the Board staff consisted of 390 employees, 17% males and 83% females. The highest proportion of female staff was in the Atlantic region (16:1), and the lowest was at the National Office (3:1).
- For 60% of employees the first official language was English and for 40% of employees it was French. Fifty-two percent (52%) of staff were bilingual.
- On April 15, 2012, 6% of the Board's staff were Aboriginal and 9% percent were visible minorities. Employees with disabilities accounted for 5% percent of the Board's staff.

PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA BOARD MEMBER COMPLEMENT (As of June 8, 2012)							
Region	Females	Males	Total	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	2	4	6	3	3	5	83
Atlantic	3	7	10	7	3	4	40
Quebec	6	9	15	1	14	10	67
Ontario	5	14	19	19	0	0	0
Prairies	6	16	22	22	0	0	0
Pacific	6	5	11	11	0	0	0
<b>Canada</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>24%</b>		

- As of June 8, 2012, the Board had a total of 83 Board members (41 full-time and 42 part-time).
- Women represented 34% of all Board members.
- The first official language of 76% of Board members was English, while French was the first official language of 24% of Board members. Twenty-three percent (23%) of all Board members were bilingual.
- The professional background of the majority of Board members was in the field of criminal justice (75%), and 87% of all Board members had a university education.

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## **A P P E N D I X**

All tables are presented in a simple cross tabulation format, usually following a five-year period. Where possible, the information in each section is presented at the national and regional levels, by offence type, by Aboriginal and race, and by gender. The tables contain explanatory notes where necessary and appropriate. The order of the tables follows the same thematic sequence as indexed in the main body of the report.

It should be noted that some of the data included may be different than reported in previous years. This is due to ongoing updates and refinements to the Offender Management System (OMS) and the Conditional Release Information Management System (CRIMS).

It should also be noted that due to rounding, the total of percentages in summary tables may not always equal 100%.

## PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT

### OFFENDER POPULATION

Table 1

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION						
Year	Incarcerated		Conditional Release		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	% change
1990/91	11,964	59.2	8,248	40.8	20,212	—
1991/92	12,719	59.9	8,532	40.1	21,251	5.1
1992/93	12,877	59.5	8,749	40.5	21,626	1.8
1993/94	13,560	60.3	8,919	39.7	22,479	3.9
1994/95	14,262	62.8	8,465	37.2	22,727	1.1
1995/96	14,183	62.9	8,367	37.1	22,550	-0.8
1996/97	14,137	63.4	8,163	36.6	22,300	-1.1
1997/98	13,399	61.0	8,583	39.0	21,982	-1.4
1998/99	13,081	59.2	9,016	40.8	22,097	0.5
1999/00	12,800	58.4	9,135	41.6	21,935	-0.7
2000/01	12,794	58.9	8,911	41.1	21,705	-1.0
2001/02	12,662	59.6	8,589	40.4	21,251	-2.1
2002/03	12,654	60.2	8,371	39.8	21,025	-1.1
2003/04	12,413	59.8	8,339	40.2	20,752	-1.3
2004/05	12,623	60.6	8,218	39.4	20,841	0.4
2005/06	12,671	60.2	8,365	39.8	21,036	0.9
2006/07	13,171	60.9	8,449	39.1	21,620	2.8
2007/08	13,582	61.7	8,434	38.3	22,016	1.8
2008/09	13,289	60.4	8,716	39.6	22,005	0.0
2009/10	13,531	60.8	8,709	39.2	22,240	1.1
2010/11	14,219	62.2	8,644	37.8	22,863	2.8
2011/12	14,419	62.3	8,737	37.7	23,156	1.3

Note: Excluded as of April 15, 2012, were: escapees (120), those on bail (117), and UAL (441).

**DEFINITION:** Incarcerated population includes: offenders serving federal sentences in penitentiaries and in provincial facilities, those housed as inmates in Community Correctional Centres (as distinguished from conditionally released offenders), and those temporarily absent from the institution on some form of temporary release (Temporary Absence or Work Release).

Conditional Release population includes: those federal offenders conditionally released on day parole, full parole and statutory release and those on long term supervision orders including those paroled for deportation and temporary detainees whether detained in a penitentiary or a provincial jail.

Table 2

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION BY REGION											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2007/08	2,227	10.1	5,256	23.9	5,969	27.1	5,284	24.0	3,280	14.9	22,016
2008/09	2,177	9.9	5,276	24.0	6,007	27.3	5,332	24.2	3,213	14.6	22,005
2009/10	2,239	10.1	5,317	23.9	6,198	27.9	5,374	24.2	3,112	14.0	22,240
2010/11	2,228	9.7	5,430	23.8	6,455	28.2	5,597	24.5	3,153	13.8	22,863
2011/12	2,183	9.4	5,535	23.9	6,490	28.0	5,789	25.0	3,159	13.6	23,156

Table 3

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION BY REGION											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2007/08	1,361	10.0	3,248	23.9	3,671	27.0	3,367	24.8	1,935	14.2	13,582
2008/09	1,335	10.0	3,091	23.3	3,673	27.6	3,329	25.1	1,861	14.0	13,289
2009/10	1,331	9.8	3,102	22.9	3,863	28.5	3,465	25.6	1,770	13.1	13,531
2010/11	1,337	9.4	3,187	22.4	4,098	28.8	3,711	26.1	1,886	13.3	14,219
2011/12	1,310	9.1	3,285	22.8	4,139	28.7	3,850	26.7	1,835	12.7	14,419

Note: Excluded as of April 15, 2012, were: escapees (2 Atlantic, 23 Quebec, 48 Ontario, 17 Prairies and 30 Pacific) and those on bail (7 Atlantic, 15 Quebec, 62 Ontario, 16 Prairies and 17 Pacific).

Table 4

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by ABORIGINAL AND RACE											
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2007/08	2,657	19.6	363	2.7	991	7.3	8,937	65.8	634	4.7	13,582
2008/09	2,618	19.7	354	2.7	1,060	8.0	8,607	64.8	650	4.9	13,289
2009/10	2,793	20.6	380	2.8	1,144	8.5	8,563	63.3	651	4.8	13,531
2010/11	3,057	21.5	415	2.9	1,297	9.1	8,679	61.0	771	5.4	14,219
2011/12	3,171	22.0	480	3.3	1,340	9.3	8,530	59.2	898	6.2	14,419

Table 5

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by GENDER					
Year	Male		Female		Canada
	#	%	#	%	
2007/08	13,087	96.4	495	3.6	13,582
2008/09	12,789	96.2	500	3.8	13,289
2009/10	13,028	96.3	503	3.7	13,531
2010/11	13,650	96.0	569	4.0	14,219
2011/12	13,816	95.8	603	4.2	14,419

Table 6

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION									
Year	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Long-term Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
1991/92	1,780	20.9	4,512	52.9	2,240	26.3			8,532
1992/93	1,785	20.4	4,878	55.8	2,086	23.8			8,749
1993/94	1,431	16.0	5,472	61.4	2,016	22.6			8,919
1994/95	1,263	14.9	5,063	59.8	2,139	25.3			8,465
1995/96	1,101	13.2	4,804	57.4	2,462	29.4			8,367
1996/97	959	11.7	4,588	56.2	2,616	32.0			8,163
1997/98	1,374	16.0	4,504	52.5	2,705	31.5			8,583
1998/99	1,562	17.3	4,755	52.7	2,699	29.9			9,016
1999/00	1,471	16.1	4,918	53.8	2,746	30.1			9,135
2000/01	1,319	14.8	4,807	53.9	2,779	31.2	6	0.1	8,911
2001/02	1,234	14.4	4,502	52.4	2,833	33.0	20	0.2	8,589
2002/03	1,201	14.3	4,258	50.9	2,878	34.4	34	0.4	8,371
2003/04	1,215	14.6	4,162	49.9	2,901	34.8	61	0.7	8,339
2004/05	1,160	14.1	4,043	49.2	2,922	35.6	93	1.1	8,218
2005/06	1,281	15.3	4,038	48.3	2,926	35.0	120	1.4	8,365
2006/07	1,245	14.7	3,997	47.3	3,038	36.0	169	2.0	8,449
2007/08	1,240	14.7	3,969	47.1	3,016	35.8	209	2.5	8,434
2008/09	1,145	13.1	4,007	46.0	3,311	38.0	253	2.9	8,716
2009/10	1,230	14.1	4,002	46.0	3,207	36.8	270	3.1	8,709
2010/11	1,128	13.0	4,040	46.7	3,177	36.8	299	3.5	8,644
2011/12	1,272	14.6	3,664	41.9	3,466	39.7	334	3.8	8,737

Note: As of April 15, 2012, excluded UAL from supervision in 2011/12 were 77 DP (5.7% of total DPs), 128 FP (3.4% of total FPs), 231 SR (6.2% of total SRs) and 5 LTS (1.5% of total LTSs).

The total for 2011/12 includes one offender from the Quebec region who was extradited.



Table 7

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION BY REGION							
Year	Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2007/08	Day Parole	136	267	302	294	241	1,240
	Full Parole	403	997	1,097	826	646	3,969
	Statutory Release	314	684	835	764	419	3,016
	Long-Term Supervision	13	60	64	33	39	209
	<b>Total</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>2,298</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>8,434</b>
2008/09	Day Parole	112	277	280	254	222	1,145
	Full Parole	387	1,029	1,113	834	644	4,007
	Statutory Release	329	805	864	870	443	3,311
	Long-Term Supervision	14	74	77	45	43	253
	<b>Total</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>8,716</b>
2009/10	Day Parole	136	287	292	284	231	1,230
	Full Parole	434	1,061	1,070	815	622	4,002
	Statutory Release	324	789	892	755	447	3,207
	Long-Term Supervision	14	78	81	55	42	270
	<b>Total</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>8,709</b>
2010/11	Day Parole	116	296	266	243	207	1,128
	Full Parole	461	1,081	1,090	806	602	4,040
	Statutory Release	299	772	920	779	407	3,177
	Long-Term Supervision	15	93	81	58	52	299
	<b>Total</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>8,644</b>
2011/12	Day Parole	115	339	260	323	235	1,272
	Full Parole	385	1,057	964	701	557	3,664
	Statutory Release	356	748	1,031	858	473	3,466
	Long-Term Supervision	17	105	96	57	59	334
	<b>Total</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>2,250*</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>8,737*</b>

\* Includes one offender who was extradited from the Quebec region.

Note: Excluded as of April 15, 2012, were: 441 UAL (26 Atlantic, 108 Quebec, 121 Ontario, 119 Prairies and 67 Pacific).

Table 8

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by ABORIGINAL AND RACE											
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2007/08	1,146	13.6	392	4.6	513	6.1	5,971	70.8	412	4.9	8,434
2008/09	1,171	13.4	410	4.7	563	6.5	6,086	69.8	486	5.6	8,716
2009/10	1,196	13.7	391	4.5	602	6.9	6,019	69.1	501	5.8	8,709
2010/11	1,179	13.6	400	4.6	628	7.3	5,967	69.0	470	5.4	8,644
2011/12	1,294	14.8	393	4.5	658	7.5	5,903	67.6	489	5.6	8,737

Table 9

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by GENDER					
Year	Male		Female		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	
2007/08	7,873	93.3	561	6.7	8,434
2008/09	8,141	93.4	575	6.6	8,716
2009/10	8,145	93.5	564	6.3	8,709
2010/11	8,114	93.9	530	6.1	8,644
2011/12	8,201	93.9	536	6.1	8,737

Table 10

Source: PBC and CSC

PROVINCIAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION BY REGION							
Year	Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2007/08	Day Parole	6	-	-	17	39	62
	Full Parole	70	-	-	42	85	197
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	2	-	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>261</b>
2008/09	Day Parole	13	-	-	18	35	66
	Full Parole	42	-	-	40	43	125
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	2	-	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>193</b>
2009/10	Day Parole	16	-	-	16	36	68
	Full Parole	46	2	1	30	45	124
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>192</b>
2010/11	Day Parole	10	-	-	18	34	62
	Full Parole	36	-	-	20	37	93
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>155</b>
2011/12	Day Parole	24	-	-	10	30	64
	Full Parole	27	-	1	23	22	73
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>137</b>

Note: Excluded as of April 15, 2012, were: 9 UAL (2 Atlantic, 3 Prairies and 4 Pacific).

The provincial cases in the Quebec and Ontario regions were transfers from the other three regions upon parole release or on an exchange of service.

Table 11

Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by REGION (%)						
Region	Year	Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Atlantic	2007/08	14	10	39	16	21
	2008/09	14	11	39	18	18
	2009/10	14	11	37	21	17
	2010/11	15	11	35	19	19
	2011/12	15	11	35	19	20
Quebec	2007/08	20	12	39	18	11
	2008/09	21	13	37	17	12
	2009/10	21	13	35	17	14
	2010/11	21	13	33	16	16
	2011/12	21	13	33	17	16
Ontario	2007/08	21	12	37	16	15
	2008/09	21	12	36	16	15
	2009/10	22	13	34	17	14
	2010/11	21	13	33	16	17
	2011/12	21	13	33	16	17
Prairies	2007/08	13	13	41	18	15
	2008/09	13	13	40	19	14
	2009/10	14	14	40	19	13
	2010/11	13	13	39	18	16
	2011/12	13	14	38	18	16
Pacific	2007/08	26	11	37	11	15
	2008/09	27	11	36	12	14
	2009/10	28	12	36	11	13
	2010/11	28	12	34	10	17
	2011/12	29	12	33	10	16

Table 12

Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the FEDERAL INCARCERATED and CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION in 2011/12 by REGION (%)						
Region		Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Atlantic	INC	17	11	37	15	21
	CR	13	11	32	25	19
Quebec	INC	20	13	38	13	16
	CR	23	12	27	23	15
Ontario	INC	22	15	35	13	16
	CR	20	10	30	21	19
Prairies	INC	13	15	41	15	16
	CR	15	13	31	26	15
Pacific	INC	30	12	37	6	15
	CR	28	10	28	15	18

Table 13

Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION (%)						
Type	Year	Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Day Parole	2007/08	20	5	33	27	14
	2008/09	23	6	28	28	15
	2009/10	22	6	28	30	13
	2010/11	20	5	26	29	20
	2011/12	20	7	26	29	18
Full Parole	2007/08	36	5	16	33	11
	2008/09	36	5	15	35	10
	2009/10	37	4	14	35	10
	2010/11	37	4	12	32	15
	2011/12	41	4	13	29	13
Statutory Release	2007/08	-	12	54	11	22
	2008/09	-	12	54	14	19
	2009/10	-	15	53	13	19
	2010/11	-	15	51	13	21
	2011/12	-	15	49	14	22

Table 14

Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)						
Race	Year	Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Aboriginal	2007/08	18	15	47	7	13
	2008/09	19	16	46	7	13
	2009/10	19	16	46	7	12
	2010/11	18	15	45	7	15
	2011/12	18	15	44	8	15
Asian	2007/08	14	5	25	49	7
	2008/09	14	5	26	48	7
	2009/10	14	5	25	48	8
	2010/11	14	5	22	46	13
	2011/12	14	5	24	43	14
Black	2007/08	15	9	42	25	9
	2008/09	15	9	42	24	9
	2009/10	16	9	41	25	10
	2010/11	15	9	39	24	12
	2011/12	16	8	40	24	13
White	2007/08	20	12	37	15	16
	2008/09	21	12	36	16	16
	2009/10	21	13	34	16	16
	2010/11	21	13	32	15	18
	2011/12	22	13	32	15	18
Other	2007/08	15	11	33	31	11
	2008/09	15	11	32	30	12
	2009/10	16	11	31	31	12
	2010/11	15	11	31	27	17
	2011/12	13	13	31	26	16

Table 15

Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by GENDER (%)						
Gender	Year	Murder	Schedule I- sex	Schedule I- non-sex	Schedule II	Non- scheduled
Male	2007/08	19	11	39	16	15
	2008/09	20	13	38	16	14
	2009/10	20	13	36	16	14
	2010/11	20	13	35	15	17
	2011/12	20	13	35	16	17
Female	2007/08	16	3	37	30	14
	2008/09	15	3	35	31	16
	2009/10	17	3	35	30	16
	2010/11	17	3	35	27	19
	2011/12	17	3	34	27	19

[Return to the Section Offender Population](#)

## FEDERAL ADMISSIONS

Table 16

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS					
Admission Type	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Warrant of Committal	5,000 58%	4,827 58%	5,219 62%	5,432 65%	5,115 65%
Revocations For breach of condition					
• Day Parole	401	392	296	275	261
• Full Parole	248	240	216	223	199
• Stat. Release	1,545	1,557	1,527	1,364	1,424
With outstanding charge					
• Day Parole	12	10	13	15	12
• Full Parole	33	45	31	29	28
• Stat. Release	252	215	221	206	207
With offence					
• Day Parole	138	131	85	76	54
• Full Parole	134	100	101	86	79
• Stat. Release	615	574	550	512	409
Sub-Total – Revocations	3,378 40%	3,264 40%	3,040 36%	2,786 33%	2,673 34%
Other*	173 2%	172 2%	105 1%	134 2%	131 2%
Total Admissions	8,551	8,263	8,364	8,352	7,919
Total Offenders	8,296	8,012	8,148	8,163	7,765

Note: The number of admissions may be greater than the number of offenders admitted to federal institutions, as an offender could be admitted to an institution more than once during the same year.

\* Other includes transfers in from foreign countries, supervision terminated, exchange of services, etc.

Table 17

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by REGION										
Region	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.
Atlantic	589	416	556	405	634	366	575	388	581	306
Quebec	1,067	702	1,054	599	1,125	606	1,176	539	1,070	508
Ontario	1,302	767	1,341	715	1,445	621	1,501	573	1,439	579
Prairies	1,458	1,043	1,377	1,087	1,512	1,043	1,679	909	1,581	944
Pacific	584	450	499	458	503	404	501	377	444	336
Canada	5,000	3,378	4,827	3,264	5,219	3,040	5,432	2,786	5,115	2,673

Note: Excluded were "other" admissions, such as transfers from foreign countries, supervision terminated, exchange of services, etc.



Table 18

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2007/08 and 2011/12)										
Admission Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	3,535	39.1	873	69.4	1,906	61.6	11,038	42.5	1,461	70.4
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	1,546	17.1	96	7.6	381	12.3	4,633	17.8	124	6.0
Revocation with Outstanding Charge	437	4.8	27	2.1	81	2.6	747	2.9	37	1.8
Revocation with Offence	931	10.3	45	3.6	127	4.1	2,450	9.4	91	4.4
Revocation for Breach of Conditions	2,470	27.3	151	12.0	537	17.4	6,711	25.8	299	14.4
Other	114	1.3	66	5.2	62	2.0	409	1.6	64	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,033</b>		<b>1,258</b>		<b>3,094</b>		<b>25,988</b>		<b>2,076</b>	

\* DEFINITION: Repeat warrant of committal is when an offender, after completing a first federal sentence, subsequently receives another federal sentence.

Table 19

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 2007/08 and 2011/12)				
Admission Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	17,383	44.6	1,430	58.3
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	6,596	16.9	184	7.5
Revocation with Outstanding Charge	1,297	3.3	32	1.3
Revocation with Offence	3,503	9.0	141	5.7
Revocation for Breach of Conditions	9,563	24.5	605	24.7
Other	653	1.7	62	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,995</b>		<b>2,454</b>	

\* DEFINITION: Repeat warrant of committal is when an offender, after completing a first federal sentence, subsequently receives another federal sentence.

Table 20

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by OFFENCE TYPE										
Offence Type	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Murder	222	2.6	224	2.7	229	2.7	225	2.7	223	2.8
Schedule I sex	719	8.4	752	9.1	801	9.6	775	9.3	791	10.0
Schedule I non-sex	3,622	42.4	3,475	42.1	3,386	40.5	3,424	41.0	3,224	40.7
Schedule II	1,596	18.7	1,628	19.7	1,754	21.0	1,669	20.0	1,664	21.0
Non-scheduled	2,392	28.0	2,184	26.4	2,194	26.2	2,259	27.0	2,017	25.5
Total Admissions	8,551		8,263		8,364		8,352		7,919	

Table 21

Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTIONS of ADMISSIONS by OFFENCE TYPE for WARRANT OF COMMITTAL and REVOCATION ADMISSIONS (%)										
Offence Type	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.
Murder	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Schedule I sex	11.3	4.3	12.7	4.0	12.4	4.9	12.0	4.3	13.1	4.5
Schedule I non-sex	38.1	49.2	37.4	49.8	36.2	48.1	36.5	50.0	36.7	49.2
Schedule II	21.9	13.2	22.8	14.3	23.6	16.3	22.2	15.1	23.7	15.5
Non-scheduled	26.0	30.8	24.3	29.3	24.9	28.3	26.6	27.8	23.7	27.9
<b>Total Admissions</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>3,378</b>	<b>4,827</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>5,219</b>	<b>3,040</b>	<b>5,432</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>5,115</b>	<b>2,673</b>

Note: Excluded were "other" admissions, such as transfers from foreign countries, supervision terminated, exchange of services, etc.

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## FEDERAL RELEASES

Table 22

Source: PBC and CSC

TABLE 12

Source: FDO and CDO

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS

Release Type	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	2,284	27.6	2,132	25.2	2,136	26.0	2,056	26.9	1,848	24.2
Full Parole	158	1.9	221	2.6	176	2.1	150	2.0	128	1.7
Stat. Release	5,485	66.3	5,764	68.0	5,552	67.7	5,093	66.6	5,322	69.8
WED	214	2.6	203	2.4	210	2.6	210	2.7	198	2.6
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	43	0.5	35	0.4	33	0.4	39	0.5	41	0.5
Total WED	257	3.1	238	2.8	243	3.0	249	3.3	239	3.1
Sub-Total	8,184	99.0	8,355	98.6	8,107	98.8	7,548	98.7	7,537	98.8
Other*	85	1.0	119	1.4	97	1.2	98	1.3	89	1.2
Total Releases	8,269		8,474		8,204		7,646		7,626	
Total Offenders	7,522		7,697		7,503		7,068		6,977	

Note: The number of releases from institutions may be greater than the number of offenders released, as an offender could be released from the institution more than once during the same year.

\* Other includes death, transfers to foreign countries, etc.

Table 23

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by REGION					
Region	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Atlantic	1,019	1,009	979	958	912
Quebec	1,696	1,866	1,754	1,743	1,600
Ontario	1,994	2,073	1,978	1,849	1,854
Prairies	2,509	2,467	2,448	2,243	2,312
Pacific	1,051	1,059	1,045	853	948
<b>Canada</b>	<b>8,269</b>	<b>8,474</b>	<b>8,204</b>	<b>7,646</b>	<b>7,626</b>

Table 24

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2007/08 and 2011/12)										
Release Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	1,380	16.2	528	48.4	610	23.5	7,398	28.5	540	34.1
Full Parole	69	0.8	77	7.0	139	5.4	441	1.7	107	6.8
Statutory Release	6,670	78.2	474	43.3	1,749	67.3	17,446	67.3	877	55.4
Warrant Expiry	363	4.3	12	1.1	90	3.5	518	2.0	52	3.3
WED (to LTSO)	50	0.6	3	0.3	10	0.4	122	0.5	6	0.4
Total	8,532	21.5	1,094	2.8	2,598	6.5	25,925	65.3	1,582	4.0

Note: Excluded releases from 2007/08 to 2011/12 were 2 transfers to foreign countries, 251 deceased, and 235 other for a total of 488.

Table 25

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 2007/08 and 2011/12)				
Release Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	9,410	25.1	1,046	45.4
Full Parole	732	2.0	101	4.4
Statutory Release	26,082	69.7	1,134	49.2
Warrant Expiry	1,015	2.7	20	0.9
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	188	0.5	3	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,427</b>		<b>2,304</b>	

Note: Excluded releases from 2007/08 to 2011/12 were 2 transfers to foreign countries, 251 deceased, and 235 other for a total of 488.

Table 26

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY GRANTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2007/08	240	39	288	25	287	21	472	27	172	26	1,459	27
2008/09	225	35	275	22	286	20	464	26	177	25	1,427	25
2009/10	211	34	226	20	227	17	443	26	183	26	1,290	23
2010/11	175	30	196	17	213	17	329	21	129	23	1,042	20
2011/12	165	28	184	18	180	13	324	19	131	21	984	18

Table 27

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where there was NO PRIOR PAROLE RELEASE*												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2007/08	371	61	844	75	1,063	79	1,265	73	483	74	4,026	73
2008/09	411	65	976	78	1,115	80	1,297	74	538	75	4,337	75
2009/10	413	66	914	80	1,133	83	1,268	74	534	74	4,262	77
2010/11	403	70	920	82	1,048	83	1,248	79	432	77	4,051	80
2011/12	431	72	841	82	1,217	87	1,341	81	508	79	4,338	82

\* These are cases that the Board either denied/not directed parole and those for whom no parole decision was ever taken.

Table 28

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY DENIED/NOT DIRECTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2007/08	147	24	428	38	317	23	549	32	212	32	1,653	30
2008/09	162	25	453	36	357	25	568	32	210	29	1,750	30
2009/10	158	25	397	35	393	29	546	32	209	29	1,703	31
2010/11	143	25	376	34	382	30	562	36	159	28	1,622	32
2011/12	164	28	389	38	476	34	605	36	187	29	1,821	34

Table 29

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE with NO PRIOR PAROLE DECISION for RELEASE*												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2007/08	224	37	416	37	746	55	716	41	271	41	2,373	43
2008/09	249	39	523	42	758	54	729	41	328	46	2,587	45
2009/10	255	41	517	45	740	54	722	42	325	45	2,559	46
2010/11	260	45	544	49	666	53	686	44	273	49	2,429	48
2011/12	267	45	452	44	741	53	736	44	321	50	2,517	47

\* These are cases where the offender either waived all parole reviews or withdrew all parole applications.

Table 30

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY GRANTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2007/08	2	8	5	7	0	0	5	9	0	0	12	6
2008/09	1	7	2	3	3	6	3	6	1	4	10	5
2009/10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	2	1
2010/11	0	0	2	4	0	0	3	5	1	4	6	3
2011/12	3	12	1	3	0	0	2	3	3	16	9	5

Table 31

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where there was NO PRIOR PAROLE RELEASE*												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2007/08	23	92	63	93	43	100	50	91	23	100	202	94
2008/09	14	93	60	97	49	94	47	94	23	96	193	95
2009/10	11	100	55	100	44	100	83	99	15	94	208	99
2010/11	21	100	46	96	52	100	62	95	23	96	204	97
2011/12	23	88	33	97	45	100	72	97	16	84	189	95

\* These are cases that the Board either denied/not directed parole and those for whom no parole decision was ever taken.

Table 32

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY DENIED/NOT DIRECTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2007/08	7	28	14	21	7	16	11	20	10	43	49	23
2008/09	3	20	15	24	3	6	10	20	7	29	38	19
2009/10	3	27	18	33	3	7	9	11	7	44	40	19
2010/11	1	5	12	25	9	17	6	9	5	21	33	16
2011/12	3	12	5	15	7	16	7	10	4	21	26	13

Table 33

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY with NO PRIOR PAROLE DECISION for RELEASE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2007/08	16	64	49	72	36	84	39	71	13	57	153	71
2008/09	11	73	45	73	46	88	37	74	16	67	155	76
2009/10	8	73	37	67	41	93	74	88	8	50	168	80
2010/11	20	95	34	71	43	83	56	86	18	75	171	81
2011/12	20	77	28	82	38	86	65	94	12	63	163	82

Note: These are cases where the offender either waived all parole reviews or withdrew all parole applications.

Table 34

Source: PBC and CSC

GRADUATION from DAY PAROLE to FULL PAROLE or STATUTORY RELEASE by FISCAL YEAR						
Release Type		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Day Parole to Full Parole	Atlantic	178	195	205	222	144
	Quebec	258	308	325	355	271
	Ontario	292	289	251	270	162
	Prairies	344	336	314	333	209
	Pacific	171	139	116	99	76
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>1,243</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>862</b>
Day Parole to Stat. Release	Atlantic	53	52	49	51	67
	Quebec	80	83	112	102	119
	Ontario	113	108	114	110	126
	Prairies	117	138	119	135	132
	Pacific	68	75	86	72	90
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>431</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>534</b>
All Graduations	Atlantic	231	247	254	273	211
	Quebec	338	391	437	457	390
	Ontario	405	397	365	380	288
	Prairies	461	474	433	468	341
	Pacific	239	214	202	171	166
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,674</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>1,396</b>



Table 35

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES AND GRADUATIONS by OFFENCE TYPE											
Type	Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Releases from Institutions on Day Parole	07/08	122	5.3	122	5.3	722	31.6	732	32.0	586	25.7
	08/09	137	6.4	122	5.7	569	26.7	760	35.6	544	25.5
	09/10	132	6.2	135	6.3	620	29.0	764	35.8	485	22.7
	10/11	89	4.3	102	5.0	524	25.5	819	39.8	522	25.4
	11/12	130	7.0	150	8.1	569	30.8	591	32.0	408	22.1
Day Parole Continued	07/08	416	49.8	61	7.3	259	31.0	43	5.1	56	6.7
	08/09	410	47.2	63	7.2	295	33.9	56	6.4	45	5.2
	09/10	428	50.6	70	8.3	245	29.0	58	6.9	45	5.3
	10/11	420	47.7	61	6.9	280	31.8	69	7.8	51	5.8
	11/12	370	41.9	53	6.0	275	31.1	107	12.1	79	8.9
Releases from Institutions on Full Parole	07/08	4	2.5	29	18.4	24	15.2	63	39.9	38	24.1
	08/09	6	2.7	29	13.1	33	14.9	96	43.4	57	25.8
	09/10	11	6.3	25	14.2	32	18.2	65	36.9	43	24.4
	10/11	6	4.0	17	11.3	14	9.3	69	46.0	44	29.3
	11/12	8	6.3	20	15.6	20	15.6	58	45.3	22	17.2
Graduations from Day Parole to Full Parole	07/08	93	7.5	49	3.9	207	16.7	546	43.9	348	28.0
	08/09	73	5.8	48	3.8	232	18.3	597	47.1	317	25.0
	09/10	80	6.6	40	3.3	187	15.4	591	48.8	313	25.8
	10/11	81	6.3	39	3.0	174	13.6	678	53.0	307	24.0
	11/12	67	7.8	39	4.5	173	20.1	401	46.5	182	21.1
Releases from Institutions on Statutory Release	07/08	3*	0.1	411	7.5	2,807	51.2	602	11.0	1,662	30.3
	08/09	5*	0.1	406	7.0	2,985	51.8	774	13.4	1,594	27.7
	09/10	3*	0.1	463	8.3	2,780	50.1	770	13.9	1,536	27.7
	10/11	3*	0.1	464	9.1	2,578	50.6	701	13.8	1,347	26.4
	11/12	2*	0.0	482	9.1	2,533	47.6	788	14.8	1,517	28.5
Graduations from Day Parole to Statutory Release	07/08	-	-	63	14.6	237	55.0	36	8.4	95	22.0
	08/09	-	-	61	13.4	249	54.6	60	13.2	86	18.9
	09/10	-	-	77	16.0	264	55.0	63	13.1	76	15.8
	10/11	-	-	62	13.2	254	54.0	67	14.3	87	18.5
	11/12	-	-	73	13.7	239	44.8	94	17.6	128	24.0

\* These are the cases of offenders who were convicted of murder after being released on statutory release.

Note: Excludes releases on LTSO, WED and a category "other" (transfers to foreign countries, deceased etc).

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## REVIEWS

Table 36

Source: PBC-CRIMS

NUMBER of REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Atlantic	1,971	1,851	1,777	1,940	1,511
Quebec	3,844	4,029	4,079	4,125	3,954
Ontario	4,214	4,095	3,874	3,970	3,620
Prairies	4,737	4,802	4,632	4,365	4,026
Pacific	2,822	2,783	2,631	2,463	2,484
<b>Canada</b>	<b>17,588</b>	<b>17,560</b>	<b>16,993</b>	<b>16,863</b>	<b>15,595</b>
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	1,666	1,613	1,552	1,688	1,264
Quebec	3,844	4,029	4,079	4,124	3,953
Ontario	4,212	4,095	3,873	3,968	3,610
Prairies	4,435	4,528	4,307	4,198	3,837
Pacific	2,374	2,322	2,237	2,037	2,084
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,531</b>	<b>16,587</b>	<b>16,048</b>	<b>16,015</b>	<b>14,748</b>
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	305	238	225	252	247
Quebec	-	-	-	1	1
Ontario	2	-	1	2	10
Prairies	302	274	325	167	189
Pacific	448	461	394	426	400
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>847</b>

Table 37

Source: PBC-CRIMS

NUMBER of PRE-RELEASE REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Atlantic	1,601	1,535	1,501	1,632	1,254
Quebec	2,799	2,921	2,936	2,904	2,622
Ontario	3,257	3,297	3,123	3,230	2,883
Prairies	4,026	4,126	3,977	3,782	3,469
Pacific	2,283	2,213	2,178	1,983	2,041
<b>Canada</b>	<b>13,966</b>	<b>14,092</b>	<b>13,715</b>	<b>13,531</b>	<b>12,269</b>
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	1,357	1,333	1,299	1,412	1,031
Quebec	2,799	2,921	2,936	2,903	2,621
Ontario	3,255	3,297	3,122	3,228	2,874
Prairies	3,766	3,884	3,681	3,629	3,289
Pacific	1,904	1,834	1,829	1,601	1,676
<b>Canada</b>	<b>13,081</b>	<b>13,269</b>	<b>12,867</b>	<b>12,773</b>	<b>11,491</b>
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	244	202	202	220	223
Quebec	-	-	-	1	1
Ontario	2	-	1	2	9
Prairies	260	242	296	153	180
Pacific	379	379	349	382	365
<b>Canada</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>778</b>

**Note:** The total of pre-, post- and detention reviews does not equal the total number of reviews as more than one type of review can be undertaken at the same time. In the total only one review is counted for each case file.

Table 38

Source: BC-CRIMS

NUMBER of POST-RELEASE REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Atlantic	617	578	510	546	453
Quebec	1,432	1,481	1,543	1,627	1,644
Ontario	1,416	1,277	1,138	1,054	1,111
Prairies	1,375	1,386	1,307	1,113	1,167
Pacific	848	884	744	690	670
<b>Canada</b>	<b>5,688</b>	<b>5,606</b>	<b>5,242</b>	<b>5,030</b>	<b>5,045</b>
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	554	541	484	513	427
Quebec	1,432	1,481	1,543	1,627	1,644
Ontario	1,416	1,277	1,138	1,054	1,110
Prairies	1,331	1,354	1,277	1,097	1,156
Pacific	778	800	699	645	635
<b>Canada</b>	<b>5,511</b>	<b>5,453</b>	<b>5,141</b>	<b>4,936</b>	<b>4,972</b>
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	63	37	26	33	26
Quebec	-	-	-	-	-
Ontario	-	-	-	-	1
Prairies	44	32	30	16	11
Pacific	70	84	45	45	35
<b>Canada</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>73</b>

**Note:** The total of pre-, post- and detention reviews does not equal the total number of reviews as more than one type of review can be undertaken at the same time. In the total only one review is counted for each case file.

Table 39

Source: PBC-CRIMS

NUMBER of DETENTION REVIEWS					
Region	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Atlantic	53	50	63	55	46
Quebec	157	150	133	120	128
Ontario	159	140	160	169	141
Prairies	150	198	205	220	193
Pacific	73	69	62	72	63
<b>Canada</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>571</b>

**Note:** Includes interim, initial and annual reviews.

**Note:** The total of pre-, post-and detention reviews does not equal the total number of reviews as more than one type of review can be undertaken at the same time. In the total only one review is counted for each case file.

Table 40

Source: PBC-CRIMS

NUMBER of PANEL REVIEWS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Atlantic	12	20	18	14	16
Quebec	16	20	23	39	22
Ontario	47	32	35	33	32
Prairies	324	290	259	261	272
Pacific	133	119	93	144	128
<b>Canada</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>470</b>
PRE-RELEASE					
Atlantic	12	15	8	12	9
Quebec	11	13	17	34	19
Ontario	39	18	26	19	26
Prairies	263	232	212	218	234
Pacific	104	87	76	114	97
<b>Canada</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>385</b>
POST-RELEASE					
Atlantic	-	7	6	1	6
Quebec	3	1	3	7	2
Ontario	7	11	9	8	8
Prairies	101	80	54	37	33
Pacific	34	44	28	39	35
<b>Canada</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>84</b>
DETENTION					
Atlantic	-	1	5	2	2
Quebec	2	6	4	3	2
Ontario	5	7	5	8	4
Prairies	19	23	17	28	25
Pacific	6	4	3	9	9
<b>Canada</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>42</b>

**Note:** The total of pre-, post- and detention reviews does not equal the total number of reviews as more than one type of review can be undertaken at the same hearing. In the total only one review is counted for each case file.

Table 41

Source: PBC

NUMBER of REVIEWS DELAYED by REGION									
Region	Year	Waived		Postponed		Withdrawn		Rescheduled	
		Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
Atlantic	2007/08	400	1	214	32	125	158	5	-
	2008/09	377	-	194	22	124	124	5	-
	2009/10	430	2	209	14	118	98	4	-
	2010/11	402	1	189	15	106	81	11	-
	2011/12	458	1	212	8	104	84	14	-
Quebec	2007/08	562	1	935	2	107	1	42	-
	2008/09	623	-	1,070	-	133	-	28	-
	2009/10	564	-	1,011	-	108	-	44	-
	2010/11	530	-	992	-	81	-	39	-
	2011/12	583	-	1,038	-	129	-	52	-
Ontario	2007/08	1,034	1	736	-	227	-	77	-
	2008/09	1,000	2	744	1	245	-	82	-
	2009/10	1,052	2	738	1	228	-	76	-
	2010/11	1,102	1	622	1	230	1	104	-
	2011/12	1,400	3	735	1	310	-	113	-
Prairie	2007/08	908	5	458	43	150	191	43	6
	2008/09	867	1	458	68	140	218	25	1
	2009/10	829	3	541	64	126	187	29	-
	2010/11	936	2	569	19	150	181	43	1
	2011/12	1,026	2	679	32	192	150	27	2
Pacific	2007/08	418	6	453	16	100	237	26	2
	2008/09	377	1	414	9	69	318	232	10
	2009/10	419	-	363	10	85	241	171	5
	2010/11	399	1	364	2	111	230	255	46
	2011/12	491	1	365	9	102	228	203	22
Canada	2007/08	3,322	14	2,796	93	709	587	193	8
	2008/09	3,244	4	2,880	100	711	660	372	11
	2009/10	3,294	7	2,862	89	665	526	324	5
	2010/11	3,369	5	2,736	37	678	493	452	47
	2011/12	3,958	7	3,029	50	837	462	409	24

[Return to the Section Reviews](#)

## CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS

### CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: DECISIONS

#### TEMPORARY ABSENCE

Table 42

Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES (%)												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2007/08	93	92	92	86	90	69	94	81	83	53	91	79
2008/09	67	100	95	86	87	60	78	83	79	57	85	78
2009/10	86	78	89	89	86	71	90	79	81	55	87	80
2010/11	89	82	92	90	76	47	83	85	93	56	87	77
2011/12	86	73	88	89	76	59	66	64	86	58	79	67
5-year Average	86	84	91	88	83	61	81	78	84	56	86	76

Note: Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

Table 43

Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by OFFENCE TYPE (%)												
Year	Murder		Schedule I- sex		Schedule I- non-sex		Schedule II		Non- scheduled		Total	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2007/08	91	81	-	71	-	69	-	-	100	86	91	79
2008/09	86	81	-	68	-	74	-	-	0	100	85	78
2009/10	87	81	-	79	-	77	-	-	100	67	87	80
2010/11	86	78	-	78	-	71	-	-	100	100	87	77
2011/12	79	69	50	66	-	58	-	-	-	-	79	67
5-year Average	86	78	50	72	-	71	-	-	83	82	86	76

Note: Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

Table 44

Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)												
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Total	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2007/08	92	72	-	40	90	64	90	82	100	40	91	79
2008/09	79	81	67	57	88	72	88	79	83	77	85	78
2009/10	84	81	80	100	100	86	87	79	86	64	87	80
2010/11	82	77	100	0	100	90	86	77	67	60	87	77
2011/12	80	65	0	38	100	100	77	69	100	57	79	67
5-year Average	83	75	79	52	96	80	85	78	89	61	86	76

Note: Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.



Table 45

Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by GENDER (%)				
Year	Male		Female	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2007/08	90	79	100	62
2008/09	85	79	88	62
2009/10	87	80	86	56
2010/11	86	76	89	90
2011/12	77	68	84	45
<b>5-year Average</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>63</b>

Note: Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

Table 46

Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by SENTENCE TYPE (%)						
Year	Lifer		Other Indeterminate		Determinate	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2007/08	91	81	-	60	-	71
2008/09	85	81	-	77	-	70
2009/10	87	80	-	81	-	76
2010/11	87	77	-	84	-	71
2011/12	79	68	50	80	-	57
<b>5-year Average</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70</b>

Note: Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

[Return to the Section Temporary Absence](#)

## DAY PAROLE

Table 47

Source: PBC-CRIMS

DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
2007/08	513	80	982	-	971	1**	1,205	114	772	136	4,443	331
2008/09	482	123	1,068	-	972	-	1,172	95	723	210	4,417	428
2009/10	506	136	1,071	-	1,035	-	1,248	136	748	208	4,608	480
2010/11	530	151	1,098	1*	1,126	-	1,304	98	712	246	4,770	496
2011/12	403	152	1,063	-	876	1**	1,200	106	703	271	4,245	530

\* This is the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

\*\* The provincial cases in the Ontario region were federal sentences, which were reduced to provincial sentences by court order or were provincial/federal transfers.

Table 48

Source: PBC-CRIMS

DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS by REGULAR and APR REVIEW												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
2007/08												
Regular	305	80	734	-	603	1**	711	114	608	135	2,961	330
APR	208	-	248	-	368	-	494	-	164	1***	1,482	1
All	513	80	982	-	971	1	1,205	114	772	136	4,443	331
2008/09												
Regular	266	123	810	-	568	-	677	95	571	208	2,892	426
APR	216	-	258	-	404	-	495	-	152	2***	1,525	2
All	482	123	1,068	-	972	-	1,172	95	723	210	4,417	428
2009/10												
Regular	294	136	792	-	606	-	792	135	633	208	3,117	479
APR	212	-	279	-	429	-	456	1***	115	-	1,491	1
All	506	136	1,071	-	1,035	-	1,248	136	748	208	4,608	480
2010/11												
Regular	276	147	790	1*	675	-	858	98	580	246	3,179	492
APR	254	4***	308	-	451	-	446	-	132	-	1,591	4
All	530	151	1,098	1	1,126	-	1,304	98	712	246	4,770	496
2011/12												
Regular	403	152	1,063	-	876	1**	1,200	106	703	271	4,245	530
All	403	152	1,063	-	876	1	1,200	106	703	271	4,245	530

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct day parole, except APRI not-directed.

\* This is the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

\*\* The provincial cases in the Ontario region are federal sentences, which were reduced to provincial sentences by court order or were provincial/federal transfers.

\*\*\* Provincial APR cases are cases where the Board made a federal parole release decision for an offender, whose sentence was later reduced on appeal to a provincial sentence.

Table 49

Source: PBC-CRIMS

DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
2007/08	8	-	7	-	26	-	171	-	60	8	272	8
2008/09	10	-	11	-	12	-	146	1	65	-	244	1
2009/10	4	-	12	-	17	-	149	6	52	1	234	7
2010/11	9	-	26	-	14	-	173	1	84	-	306	1
2011/12	8	-	16	-	20	-	183	-	63	1	290	1

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct day parole, except APRI not-directed.

Table 50

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by REGION (%)						
Region	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	31	31	31	31	34	32
Quebec	31	31	33	31	38	33
Ontario	32	31	31	30	40	33
Prairies	33	32	33	32	38	34
Pacific	33	34	37	34	40	36
<b>Canada</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 51

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
Offence Type	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	44	44	47	45	45	45
Schedule I-non-sex	41	42	43	42	41	42
Schedule II	24	24	25	25	33	26
Non-scheduled	30	30	29	30	38	31

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 52

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL AND RACE (%)						
Race	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	5-Yr. Avg.
Aboriginal	38	38	39	38	42	39
Asian	24	25	28	25	33	27
Black	30	30	31	32	40	32
White	32	32	32	31	37	33
Other	29	29	29	27	34	30

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 53

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)						
Gender	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	32	32	33	32	38	33
Female	30	28	29	29	35	30

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 54

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2007/08												
Regular	253	83	437	60	483	80	538	76	452	74	2,163	73
APR	146	70	200	81	237	64	286	58	108	66	977	66
All	399	78	637	65	720	74	824	68	560	73	3,140	71
2008/09												
Regular	213	80	494	61	428	75	501	74	407	71	2,043	71
APR	157	73	212	82	244	60	288	58	99	65	1,000	66
All	370	77	706	66	672	69	789	67	506	70	3,043	69
2009/10												
Regular	225	77	532	67	423	70	494	62	436	69	2,110	68
APR	164	77	220	79	252	59	246	54	65	57	947	64
All	389	77	752	70	675	65	740	59	501	67	3,057	66
2010/11												
Regular	212	77	465	59	409	61	503	59	399	69	1,988	63
APR	173	68	244	79	242	54	226	51	85	64	970	61
All	385	73	709	65	651	58	729	56	484	68	2,958	62
2011/12												
Regular	301	75	688	65	537	61	719	60	492	70	2,737	64
All	301	75	688	65	537	61	719	60	492	70	2,737	64

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct/day parole, except APRI not-directed.

Table 55

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2007/08	7	88	3	43	19	73	110	64	42	70	181	67
2008/09	7	70	4	36	7	58	89	61	42	65	149	61
2009/10	3	75	5	42	12	71	79	53	37	71	136	58
2010/11	7	78	9	35	5	36	82	47	42	50	145	47
2011/12	7	88	4	25	13	65	92	50	41	65	157	54

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct/day parole, except APRI not-directed.

Table 56

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2007/08	43	54	-	-	1**	100	82	72	112	82	238	72
2008/09	47	38	-	-	-	-	56	59	127	60	230	54
2009/10	47	35	-	-	-	-	73	54	106	51	226	47
2010/11	61	40	1*	100	-	-	33	34	117	48	212	43
2011/12	61	40	-	-	1**	100	45	42	108	40	215	41

\* This is the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

\*\* The provincial cases in the Ontario region were federal sentences, which were reduced to provincial sentences by court order or were provincial/federal transfers.

Table 57

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)										
Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2007/08	85	-	63	18	72	75	74	80	65	70
2008/09	85	100*	62	35	67	52	71	69	64	51
2009/10	82	-	51	38	67	44	70	62	59	42
2010/11	79	-	42	28	61	36	66	56	57	43
2011/12	80	0*	43	32	61	38	73	52	62	39
5-Year Average	82	50	50	32	65	47	71	63	61	47

Note: Federal grant rates include only pre-release decisions to grant/continue or deny regular day parole. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions between 2007/08 to 2010/11 were excluded.

\* These are the cases of offenders (one in the Prairie and one in the Pacific region) sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 58

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2007/08	76	67	71	80	66	44	73	75	73	74
2008/09	72	51	72	70	62	36	71	52	66	59
2009/10	68	40	61	29	58	40	69	47	65	57
2010/11	57	32	53	38	54	44	65	45	64	43
2011/12	59	35	70	40	55	14	67	43	64	39
5-Year Average	66	44	65	45	58	38	69	50	66	55

Note: Federal grant rates includes only pre-release decisions to grant/continue or deny regular day parole. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions between 2007/08 to 2010/11 were excluded.

Table 59

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER (%)										
Year	Male				Female					
	Fed.		Prov.		Fed.		Prov.			
2007/08	72		71		88		86			
2008/09	70		53		85		68			
2009/10	67		44		79		71			
2010/11	62		41		77		53			
2011/12	63		38		79		71			
5-Year Average	66		48		81		69			

Note: Federal grant rates include only pre-release decisions to grant/continue or deny regular day parole. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions between 2007/08 to 2010/11 were excluded.

Table 60

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 66

Source: FDO-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by SENTENCE TYPE							
		Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
2007/08							
	Regular	1,564	71	580	86	19	28
	APR	976	66	1*	33	-	-
	All	2,540	69	581	86	19	28
2008/09							
	Regular	1,435	68	589	85	19	22
	APR	1,000	66	-	-	-	-
	All	2,435	67	589	85	19	22
2009/10							
	Regular	1,508	67	585	81	17	11
	APR	947	64	-	-	-	-
	All	2,455	66	585	81	17	11
2010/11							
	Regular	1,431	62	543	80	14	7
	APR	970	61	-	-	-	-
	All	2,401	62	543	80	14	7
2011/12							
	Regular	2,197	65	526	80	14	7
	All	2,197	65	526	80	14	7

**Note:** Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct day parole.

**Note:** Lifers include those offenders sentenced to life as a minimum sentence or life as a maximum sentence. Other indeterminate includes dangerous offenders, dangerous sexual offenders, habitual criminals, and those offenders who have preventive detention orders or are on Lieutenant Governor Warrants.

\* This is the case of an offender who committed a new offence after having been released on APR full parole, and was subsequently given a life sentence.

[Return to the Section Day Parole](#)



## FULL PAROLE

Table 61

Source: PBC-CRIMS

FULL PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
2007/08	407	155	902	-	785	-	1,000	96	551	185	3,645	436
2008/09	399	169	1,006	-	810	-	993	111	509	183	3,717	463
2009/10	410	183	992	-	776	1**	1,002	123	492	173	3,672	480
2010/11	418	189	1,063	1*	827	-	1,081	110	420	156	3,809	456
2011/12	261	189	1,049	-	497	5**	941	108	405	137	3,153	439

\* This is the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

\*\* The provincial cases in the Ontario region are federal sentences, which were reduced to provincial sentences by court order or were provincial/federal transfers.

Table 62

Source: PBC-CRIMS

FULL PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS By REGULAR and APR REVIEW												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
<b>2007/08</b>												
Regular	262	155	678	-	511	-	712	96	426	185	2,589	436
APR	143	-	221	-	262	-	287	-	123	-	1,036	-
Other <sup>1</sup>	2	-	3	-	12	-	1	-	2	-	20	-
All	407	155	902	-	785	-	1,000	96	551	185	3,645	436
<b>2008/09</b>												
Regular	246	169	777	-	512	-	700	111	381	183	2,616	463
APR	153	-	229	-	297	-	293	-	128	-	1,100	-
Other <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
All	399	169	1,006	-	810	-	993	111	509	183	3,717	463
<b>2009/10</b>												
Regular	245	183	763	-	488	-	761	123	400	173	2,657	479
APR	164	-	227	-	288	1***	239	-	92	-	1,010	1
Other <sup>1</sup>	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-
All	410	183	992	-	776	1	1,002	123	492	173	3,672	480
<b>2010/11</b>												
Regular	248	186	801	1*	520	-	848	110	331	156	2,748	453
APR	170	3***	262	-	307	-	232	-	88	-	1,059	3
Other <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
All	418	189	1,063	1	827	-	1,081	110	420	156	3,809	456
<b>2011/12</b>												
Regular	261	189	1,049	-	496	5**	940	108	405	137	3,151	439
Other <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
All	261	189	1,049	-	497	5	941	108	405	137	3,153	439

**Note:** Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not direct full parole, except APRI not-directed.

<sup>1</sup> Other includes parole for deportation, parole by exception, parole for voluntary departure and parole by exception for deportation.

\* This is the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

\*\* The provincial cases in the Ontario region are federal sentences, which were reduced to provincial sentences by court order or were provincial/federal transfers.

\*\*\* Provincial APR cases are cases where the Board made a federal parole release decision for an offender, whose sentence was later reduced on appeal to a provincial sentence.

Table 63

Source: PBC-CRIMS

FULL PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS following a HEARING with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
2007/08	7	-	7	-	16	-	125	-	47	3	202	3
2008/09	3	-	12	-	6	-	115	1	52	-	188	1
2009/10	4	-	15	-	8	-	107	5	36	-	170	5
2010/11	5	-	20	-	13	-	127	1	62	-	227	1
2011/12	3	-	13	-	5	-	155	-	49	-	225	-

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not direct full parole, except APRI not-directed.

Table 64

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by REGION (%)						
Region	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	39	39	39	38	39	39
Quebec	39	40	40	39	44	40
Ontario	37	37	35	36	38	37
Prairies	39	39	39	39	44	39
Pacific	38	37	37	37	40	37
Canada	38	38	38	38	41	39

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 65

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
Offence Type	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	46	48	49	48	50	48
Schedule I-non-sex	48	48	47	49	49	48
Schedule II	35	35	35	35	39	36
Non-scheduled	36	36	36	36	39	36

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 66

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL AND RACE (%)						
Race	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	5-Yr. Avg.
Aboriginal	41	41	41	41	43	41
Asian	35	35	36	36	38	36
Black	37	37	36	36	41	37
White	39	39	38	38	42	39
Other	36	37	36	37	39	37

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 67

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)						
Gender	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	38	39	38	38	42	39
Female	38	37	36	37	40	37

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 68

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2007/08												
Regular	95	36	105	15	107	21	146	21	76	18	529	20
APR	143	100	220	100	257	98	287	100	123	100	1,030	99
Other*	2	100	1	33	4	33	0	0	1	50	8	40
All	240	59	326	36	368	47	433	43	200	36	1,567	43
2008/09												
Regular	90	37	139	18	98	19	164	23	47	12	538	21
APR	153	100	229	100	294	99	293	100	128	100	1,097	100
Other*	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100
All	243	61	368	37	393	49	457	46	175	34	1,636	44
2009/10												
Regular	91	37	156	20	55	11	135	18	54	14	491	18
APR	164	100	227	100	282	98	239	100	92	100	1,004	99
Other*	0	0	1	50	-	-	1	50	-	-	2	40
All	255	62	384	39	337	43	375	37	146	30	1,497	41
2010/11												
Regular	82	33	142	18	57	11	135	16	40	12	456	17
APR	170	100	262	100	294	96	232	100	88	100	1,046	99
Other*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	0	0	1	50
All	252	60	404	38	351	42	368	34	128	30	1,503	39
2011/12												
Regular	102	39	227	22	144	29	179	19	67	17	719	23
Other*	-	-	-	-	1	100	1	100	-	-	2	100
All	102	39	227	22	145	29	180	19	67	17	721	23

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not direct full parole, except APRI not-directed.

\* Other includes parole for deportation, parole by exception, parole for voluntary departure and parole by exception for deportation.

Table 69

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2007/08	2	29	2	29	4	25	28	22	10	21	46	23
2008/09	0	0	1	8	0	0	30	26	4	8	35	19
2009/10	2	50	2	13	1	12	24	22	5	14	34	20
2010/11	2	40	3	15	2	15	13	10	8	13	28	12
2011/12	0	0	0	0	1	20	16	10	4	8	21	9

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not direct full parole, except APRI not-directed.

Table 70

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2007/08	103	66	-	-	-	-	46	48	132	71	281	64
2008/09	73	43	-	-	-	-	55	50	73	40	201	43
2009/10	70	38	-	-	1**	100	45	37	62	36	178	37
2010/11	65	34	0*	0	-	-	20	18	56	36	141	31
2011/12	52	28	-	-	2**	40	34	31	45	33	133	30

\* This is the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

\*\* The provincial cases in Ontario are federal sentences, which were reduced to provincial sentences by court order or were provincial/federal transfers.

Table 71

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)										
Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2007/08	36	-	22	50	24	59	13	72	11	65
2008/09	28	-	23	31	25	37	16	58	10	41
2009/10	30	-	17	25	21	28	18	57	8	34
2010/11	31	-	15	12	18	20	16	52	8	30
2011/12	25	0*	14	28	20	25	33	50	19	24
5-Year Average	30	0	18	28	22	33	21	58	11	39

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant or deny full parole. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions between 2007/08 to 2010/11 were excluded.

\* This is the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 72

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2007/08	19	33	29	75	16	50	21	72	18	59
2008/09	17	33	19	55	20	17	21	46	23	42
2009/10	12	22	22	19	12	27	21	44	15	33
2010/11	14	23	14	75	9	8	18	34	19	25
2011/12	15	20	27	50	25	33	24	30	27	33
5-Year Average	15	26	23	46	16	25	21	44	21	40

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant or deny full parole. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions between 2007/08 to 2010/11 were excluded.

Table 73

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by GENDER (%)				
Year	Male		Female	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2007/08	20	64	36	67
2008/09	20	41	41	69
2009/10	18	37	27	38
2010/11	16	30	19	38
2011/12	22	29	38	43
5-Year Average	19	40	33	52

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant or deny full parole. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions between 2007/08 to 2010/11 were excluded.

Table 74

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 14

Source: FDS-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by SENTENCE TYPE							
		Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>2007/08</b>							
	Regular	428	20	100	35	1	1
	APR	1,030	99	-	-	-	-
	Other*	7	50	1	25	0	0
	All	1,465	46	101	35	1	1
<b>2008/09</b>							
	Regular	449	21	87	29	2	1
	APR	1,096	100	1**	100	-	-
	Other*	1	100	-	-	-	-
	All	1,546	48	88	29	2	1
<b>2009/10</b>							
	Regular	396	18	94	31	1	1
	APR	1,004	99	-	-	-	-
	Other*	2	40	-	-	-	-
	All	1,402	44	94	31	1	1
<b>2010/11</b>							
	Regular	362	16	93	31	1	1
	APR	1,046	99	-	-	-	-
	Other*	1	50	-	-	-	-
	All	1,409	42	93	31	1	1
<b>2011/12</b>							
	Regular	643	24	73	24	3	2
	Other*	2	100	-	-	-	-
	All	645	24	73	24	3	2

**Note:** Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not-direct full parole, except APRI not-directed.

**Note:** Lifers include those offenders sentenced to life as a minimum sentence or life as a maximum sentence. Other indeterminate includes dangerous offenders, dangerous sexual offenders, habitual criminals, and those offenders who have preventive detention orders or are on Lieutenant Governor Warrants.

\* Other includes parole for deportation, parole by exception, parole for voluntary departure and parole by exception for deportation.

\*\* This is the case of an offender who committed a new offence after having been released on APR full parole, and was subsequently given a life sentence.

# RESIDENCY CONDITIONS ON FULL PAROLE

Table 75

Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by REGULAR and APR					
	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE	
	Imposed	Cancelled		Imposed	Removed
<b>Regular</b>					
2007/08	23	1	30	4	16
2008/09	21	-	30	1	6
2009/10	20	1	24	7	5
2010/11	9	1	28	11	5
2011/12	9	1	27	8	6
<b>APR</b>					
2007/08	252	8	23	22	40
2008/09	230	-	25	30	41
2009/10	165	-	19	23	24
2010/11	174	2	36	27	19
2011/12	9	1	37	24	15
<b>All Full Parole*</b>					
2007/08	275	9	53	26	56
2008/09	251	-	55	31	47
2009/10	185	1	43	30	29
2010/11	183	3	64	38	24
2011/12	19	2	64	32	21

\* The total for All Full Parole includes parole by exception decisions. In 2011/12, a full parole by exception decision included the imposition of a residency condition.



Table 76

Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by REGION					
	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE		
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
<b>2007/08</b>					
Atlantic	24	-	9	-	2
Quebec	129	1	29	26	3
Ontario	74	5	4	-	32
Prairies	23	2	6	-	4
Pacific	25	1	5	-	15
<b>Canada</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>2008/09</b>					
Atlantic	27	-	5	-	-
Quebec	139	-	30	31	7
Ontario	61	-	5	-	28
Prairies	9	-	7	-	7
Pacific	15	-	8	-	5
<b>Canada</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>2009/10</b>					
Atlantic	23	1	6	1	2
Quebec	110	-	31	29	4
Ontario	33	-	3	-	18
Prairies	2	-	2	-	1
Pacific	17	-	1	-	4
<b>Canada</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>2010/11</b>					
Atlantic	15	-	8	1	1
Quebec	115	2	45	37	7
Ontario	29	-	5	-	12
Prairies	2	-	-	-	-
Pacific	22	1	6	-	4
<b>Canada</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>2011/12</b>					
Atlantic	1	-	6	-	1
Quebec	12	1	46	32	3
Ontario	4	1	2	-	9
Prairies	1	-	3	-	1
Pacific	1	-	7	-	7
<b>Canada</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>

Table 77

Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RECOMMENDED BY CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2007/08	60.6	89.2	55.1	55.2	30.0	69.8
2008/09	71.9	84.0	54.5	37.5	47.8	71.2
2009/10	72.4	75.2	47.2	25.0	50.0	67.5
2010/11	91.3	56.2	44.1	50.0	35.7	55.5
2011/12	12.5	56.9	16.7	75.0	50.0	50.0

**Note:** This percentage is calculated by dividing the number of residency conditions recommended by CSC and which were imposed by the Board by the total number of residency conditions imposed by the Board.

Table 78

Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2007/08	83.3	89.2	91.5	100.0	69.2	88.8
2008/09	85.2	88.2	78.3	60.0	84.6	84.8
2009/10	75.0	85.5	100.0	25.0	90.0	84.2
2010/11	75.0	92.8	88.2	25.0	90.9	87.3
2011/12	100.0	86.8	100.0	100.0	66.7	85.7

**Note:** The concordance rate is calculated by dividing the number of residency conditions imposed by the Board which were recommended by CSC by the number of residency conditions recommended by CSC.

[Return to the Section Full Parole](#)

## STATUTORY RELEASE

Table 79

Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE				
Year	Incarcerated Population	Year of SR Releases	# of Releases on SR	% of Incarcerated Pop. Released on SR
April 1, 2007	10,280	2007/08	5,485	53
April 1, 2008	10,574	2008/09	5,764	55
April 1, 2009	10,215	2009/10	5,552	54
April 1, 2010	10,364	2010/11	5,093	49
April 1, 2011	10,942	2011/12	5,322	49

Table 80

Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION (%)					
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
2007/08	53	48	52	60	52
2008/09	56	49	52	61	54
2009/10	57	48	51	61	58
2010/11	53	47	45	54	49
2011/12	55	42	46	53	51
5-Year Average	55	47	49	58	53

Table 81

Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)				
Year	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
2007/08	28	50	46	85
2008/09	27	53	50	83
2009/10	30	52	51	84
2010/11	29	49	43	72
2011/12	29	47	48	66
5-Year Average	29	50	48	78

Table 82

Source: PBC and CSC

<b>PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)</b>					
Year	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
2007/08	65	33	40	53	31
2008/09	66	34	43	55	36
2009/10	65	32	40	55	34
2010/11	58	31	37	50	33
2011/12	57	36	42	49	30
<b>5-Year Average</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>33</b>

Table 83

Source: PBC and CSC

<b>PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by GENDER (%)</b>		
Year	Male	Female
2007/08	53	53
2008/09	54	55
2009/10	54	56
2010/11	49	55
2011/12	49	50
<b>5-Year Average</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>54</b>

# RESIDENCY CONDITIONS ON STATUTORY RELEASE

Table 84

Source: PBC

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE							
Year	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE			Total*
	Imposed	Detention to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2007/08	1,417	28	1	13	1	57	1,458
2008/09	1,695	33	3	17	1	96	1,743
2009/10	1,591	33	2	15	-	86	1,637
2010/11	1,711	28	-	23	-	87	1,762
2011/12	2,033	12	1	31	-	108	2,075

\* Total = (Pre-release imposed + detention to SR residency - cancelled) + (Post-release imposed + prolonged).

Table 85

Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION						
	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE		
	Imposed	Detention to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
<b>2007/08</b>						
Atlantic	157	1	-	2	-	12
Quebec	424	6	-	4	1	13
Ontario	386	7	-	2	-	10
Prairies	229	2	1	-	-	6
Pacific	221	12	-	5	-	16
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>2008/09</b>						
Atlantic	144	6	-	-	-	16
Quebec	535	3	3	3	-	32
Ontario	461	8	-	3	-	25
Prairies	261	8	-	3	-	8
Pacific	294	8	-	8	1	15
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>2009/10</b>						
Atlantic	154	6	-	-	-	11
Quebec	478	1	1	4	-	32
Ontario	383	8	-	5	-	19
Prairies	279	10	-	1	-	9
Pacific	297	8	1	5	-	15
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>2010/11</b>						
Atlantic	174	1	-	-	-	8
Quebec	423	8	-	10	-	27
Ontario	518	9	-	6	-	35
Prairies	333	4	-	2	-	7
Pacific	263	6	-	5	-	10
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>2011/12</b>						
Atlantic	175	4	-	-	-	6
Quebec	419	1	1	5	-	38
Ontario	797	-	-	15	-	45
Prairies	319	5	-	3	-	7
Pacific	323	2	-	8	-	12
<b>Canada</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>108</b>

Table 86

Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE RECOMMENDED BY CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2007/08	91.2	92.9	88.4	86.1	81.1	88.5
2008/09	94.0	87.4	79.0	88.6	75.2	83.7
2009/10	97.5	83.2	67.9	87.2	82.3	81.5
2010/11	97.1	80.5	60.4	89.7	82.1	78.1
2011/12	92.7	81.6	52.6	90.2	72.1	70.9

**Note:** This percentage is calculated by dividing the number of residency conditions recommended by CSC which were imposed by the Board by the total number of residency conditions imposed by the Board.

Table 87

Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2007/08	94.8	96.2	95.4	94.8	95.5	95.5
2008/09	97.2	98.1	97.1	97.2	97.1	97.5
2009/10	96.9	97.6	97.8	98.1	98.5	97.8
2010/11	95.5	98.1	98.2	98.7	98.7	98.0
2011/12	80.2	93.3	82.5	94.6	89.4	87.9

**Note:** The concordance rate is calculated by dividing the number of residency conditions imposed by the Board which were recommended by CSC by the number of residency conditions recommended by CSC.

[Return to the Section Statutory Release](#)



## DETENTION

Table 88

Source: PBC

NUMBER of DETAINED OFFENDERS by REGION (as of April 15, 2012)						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Presently Detained	31	81	87	105	43	347
Detention Ordered Not Past SR Date	5	9	16	29	7	66
<b>Detained Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>413</b>

Table 89

Source: PBC-CRIMS

REFERRALS for DETENTION by REGION						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2002/03	23	59	82	79	41	284
2003/04	29	85	77	75	37	303
2004/05	31	53	76	58	29	247
2005/06	24	55	77	65	40	261
2006/07	22	73	64	55	36	250
2007/08	27	69	67	70	32	265
2008/09	22	57	60	103	25	267
2009/10	25	54	79	97	23	278
2010/11	20	44	71	88	30	253
2011/12	16	51	53	73	21	214
<b>10-Year Total</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>2,622</b>

Table 90

Source: PBC and CSC

DETENTION REFERRAL RATE			
Year	Detention Referrals	Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release**	Detention Referral Rate* (%)
2002/03	284	5,506	5.2
2003/04	303	5,494	5.5
2004/05	247	5,476	4.5
2005/06	261	5,578	4.7
2006/07	250	5,564	4.5
2007/08	265	5,819	4.6
2008/09	267	6,104	4.4
2009/10	278	5,912	4.7
2010/11	253	5,458	4.6
2011/12	214	5,669	3.8

\* The detention referral rate is the proportion of detention referrals to the number of offenders entitled to statutory release (i.e. reaching statutory release date) during a given period.

\*\* Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release = number of offenders released on statutory release + number of offenders detained.

Table 91

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS							
Year	Detained		Statutory Release		One chance		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2002/03	245	86.3	13	4.6	26	9.2	284
2003/04	279	92.1	13	4.3	11	3.6	303
2004/05	225	91.1	15	6.1	7	2.8	247
2005/06	233	89.3	11	4.2	17	6.5	261
2006/07	222	88.8	20	8.0	8	3.2	250
2007/08	247	93.2	11	4.2	7	2.6	265
2008/09	256	95.9	10	3.7	1	0.4	267
2009/10	261	93.9	10	3.6	7	2.5	278
2010/11	239	94.4	3	1.2	11	4.4	253
2011/12	207	96.7	3	1.4	4	1.9	214

Table 92

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by OFFENCE TYPE (%)				
	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
<b>Detained</b>				
2007/08	95	93	67	94
2008/09	98	94	75	100
2009/10	92	95	75	94
2010/11	93	95	100	100
2011/12	100	96	67	92
<b>Statutory Release</b>				
2007/08	4	3	33	6
2008/09	1	6	25	0
2009/10	5	3	0	6
2010/11	0	2	0	0
2011/12	0	3	0	0
<b>One Chance Statutory Release</b>				
2007/08	1	4	0	0
2008/09	1	0	0	0
2009/10	3	2	25	0
2010/11	7	3	0	0
2011/12	0	1	33	8

Table 93

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)					
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
<b>Detained</b>					
2007/08	92	100	95	93	100
2008/09	95	100	100	96	92
2009/10	98	100	91	92	90
2010/11	97	100	96	91	100
2011/12	98	100	100	96	90
<b>Statutory Release</b>					
2007/08	5	0	0	4	0
2008/09	4	0	0	4	8
2009/10	1	0	9	5	0
2010/11	1	0	4	1	0
2011/12	0	0	0	2	10
<b>One Chance Statutory Release</b>					
2007/08	2	0	5	3	0
2008/09	1	0	0	0	0
2009/10	1	0	0	3	10
2010/11	3	0	0	8	0
2011/12	2	0	0	2	0

Table 94

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by GENDER (%)		
	Male	Female
<b>Detained</b>		
2007/08	93	100
2008/09	96	100
2009/10	94	100
2010/11	94	100
2011/12	97	100
<b>Statutory Release</b>		
2007/08	4	0
2008/09	4	0
2009/10	4	0
2010/11	1	0
2011/12	1	0
<b>One Chance Statutory Release</b>		
2007/08	3	0
2008/09	0	0
2009/10	3	0
2010/11	4	0
2011/12	2	0

Table 95

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 95

Source: FDS-ORIMS

INITIAL DETENTION RATES by REGION												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2002/03	19/23	83	53/59	90	67/82	82	68/79	86	38/41	93	245/284	86
2003/04	26/29	90	83/85	98	69/77	90	69/75	92	32/37	86	279/303	91
2004/05	29/31	94	51/53	96	68/76	89	51/58	88	26/29	90	225/247	91
2005/06	21/24	88	53/55	96	65/77	84	60/65	92	34/40	85	233/261	89
2006/07	16/22	73	71/73	97	55/64	86	54/55	98	26/36	72	222/250	89
2007/08	27/27	100	65/69	94	58/67	87	70/70	100	27/32	84	247/265	93
2008/09	21/22	95	57/57	100	55/60	92	100/103	97	23/25	92	256/267	96
2009/10	24/25	96	53/54	98	70/79	89	93/97	96	21/23	91	261/278	94
2010/11	20/20	100	43/44	98	65/71	92	86/88	98	25/30	83	239/253	94
2011/12	15/16	94	50/51	98	53/53	100	70/73	96	19/21	90	207/214	97
10-Year Total	218/239	91	279/600	97	625/706	89	721/763	94	271/314	86	2,414/2,622	92

Table 96

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME of ANNUAL and SUBSEQUENT DETENTION REVIEWS						
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	5-Yr Avg
Total Subsequent Reviews	289	317	326	350	335	323
Detention Confirmed	270	282	290	327	317	297
Percentage Detention Confirmed	93%	89%	89%	93%	95%	92%

[Return to the Section Detention](#)

## LONG-TERM SUPERVISION

Table 97

Source: PBC and CSC

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
2001/02	3	-	5	-	3	1	6	-	3	-	20	1
2002/03	3	-	11	-	7	1	9	-	4	-	34	1
2003/04	6	-	21	-	13	-	12	-	9	-	61	-
2004/05	10	-	29	-	26	-	16	-	12	-	93	-
2005/06	11	-	33	-	35	-	25	-	16	-	120	-
2006/07	12	-	41	-	51	-	34	-	31	-	169	-
2007/08	13	-	60	-	64	-	33	2	39	-	209	2
2008/09	14	-	74	-	77	-	45	2	43	-	253	2
2009/10	14	-	78	-	81	-	55	-	42	-	270	-
2010/11	15	-	93	-	81	-	58	-	52	-	299	-
2011/12	17	-	105	-	96	-	57	-	59	-	334	-

Note: Excluded as of April 15, 2012, were 5 LTSs who were UAL (Quebec 1, Prairies 2, Pacific 2).

Table 98

Source: PBC and CSC

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2007/08	40	19.0	3	1.4	7	3.3	152	72.0	9	4.3
2008/09	51	20.0	4	1.6	11	4.3	178	69.8	11	4.3
2009/10	61	22.6	4	1.5	11	4.1	184	68.1	10	3.7
2010/11	70	23.4	5	1.7	9	3.0	202	67.6	13	4.3
2011/12	76	22.8	3	0.9	16	4.8	230	68.9	9	2.7

Note: Includes federal and provincial offenders on long-term supervision orders.

Table 99

Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION (%)					
Offence Type	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Sch. I – Sex	74.4	74.9	73.3	69.6	71.9
Sch. I – Non-Sex	20.9	21.2	22.2	25.1	23.1
Total Schedule I	95.3	96.1	95.6	94.6	94.9
Schedule II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Scheduled	4.7	3.9	4.4	5.4	5.1

Note: Includes federal and provincial offenders on long-term supervision orders.

Table 100

Source: PBC-CRIMS

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION DECISIONS								
Year	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE				Total
	Change Condition	Other*	Sub-Total	Change Condition	Suspension	Other*	Sub-Total	
2007/08	70	0	70	189	28	48	265	335
2008/09	72	1	73	248	45	66	359	432
2009/10	54	1	55	302	34	57	393	448
2010/11	69	3	72	318	44	68	430	502
2011/12	72	1	73	369	48	85	502	575

Note: Includes federal and provincial offenders on long-term supervision orders.

\* Other includes the decisions of no action, laying of information recommended and panel hearing ordered.

## RESIDENCY CONDITIONS ON LONG-TERM SUPERVISION:

Table 101

Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on LONG-TERM SUPERVISION						
Year	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE			Total*
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2007/08	55	-	72	65	1	192
2008/09	57	-	53	138	4	248
2009/10	41	-	55	169	5	265
2010/11	56	-	52	188	5	296
2011/12	57	1	76	206	6	338

**Note:** Includes federal and provincial offenders on long-term supervision orders.

\* Total = (Pre-release imposed - cancelled) + (Post-release imposed + prolonged).

[Return to the Section Long-Term Supervision](#)



## APPEALS

**Table 102**

Source: PBC – Appeal Division

<b>APPLICATIONS for APPEAL April 1, 2011 – March 31, 2012</b>										
	<b>Atlantic</b>		<b>Quebec</b>	<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Prairies</b>		<b>Pacific</b>		<b>Canada</b>	
	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Prov</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Prov</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Prov</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Prov</b>
Applications Received	27	10	117	208	113	17	102	18	567	45
Applications Rejected	6	1	19	66	19	-	27	4	137	5
Applications Pending*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Applications Accepted	21	9	98	142	94	17	75	14	430	40
Applications Cancelled	1	-	1	4	2	-	1	-	9	-
Applications Withdrawn	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	4	-
Applications to be Processed	20	9	97	137	91	17	72	14	417	40

**Note:** More than one decision can be appealed per application.

\* Applications pending refer to those applications where an extension of time has been granted to submit grounds for the appeal.

**Table 103**

Source: PBC-CRIMS

<b>APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE and JURISDICTION</b>										
<b>Decision Type</b>	<b>2007/08</b>		<b>2008/09</b>		<b>2009/10</b>		<b>2010/11</b>		<b>2011/12</b>	
	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Prov</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Prov</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Prov</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Prov</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Prov</b>
<b>ETA</b>										
• Pre-release	3	-	3	-	3	-	12	-	13	-
<b>UTA</b>										
• Pre-release	18	-	23	-	18	-	12	-	26	-
• Post-release	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-
<b>Day Parole</b>										
• Pre-release	148	6	184	12	187	29	176	23	165	31
• Post-release	30	4	53	8	24	1	26	4	38	-
<b>Full Parole</b>										
• Pre-release	127	8	151	16	141	27	136	19	121	21
• Post-release	27	1	36	1	22	1	17	-	27	2
<b>Stat Release</b>										
• Pre-release	79	-	100	-	120	-	53	-	76	-
• Post-release	34	-	53	-	44	-	30	-	50	-
<b>Detention</b>	42	-	48	-	60	-	27	-	53	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>54</b>

Table 104

Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPEAL DECISIONS by OFFENCE TYPE and JURISDICTION										
Offence Type	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
<b>Murder</b>										
• Pre-release	50	-	70	-	73	-	57	-	95	-
• Post-release	19	-	20	-	15	-	10	-	15	-
<b>Schedule I-sex</b>										
• Pre-release	35	-	40	6	43	7	52	5	49	4
• Post-release	3	-	8	-	7	-	10	-	3	-
• Detention	10	-	12	-	24	-	8	-	22	-
<b>Schedule I-non-sex</b>										
• Pre-release	108	5	159	2	145	28	100	11	115	27
• Post-release	39	2	65	6	38	-	26	-	51	1
• Detention	27	-	31	-	31	-	18	-	29	-
<b>Schedule II</b>										
• Pre-release	86	3	107	4	94	5	75	14	72	4
• Post-release	14	-	18	-	12	1	14	3	22	-
• Detention	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Non-scheduled</b>										
• Pre-release	96	6	85	16	114	16	105	12	70	17
• Post-release	18	3	32	3	19	1	15	1	26	1
• Detention	4	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>54</b>

Table 105

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for FEDERAL APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE (2010/11 and 2011/12)										
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
<b>ETA</b>										
• Pre-release	7	3	-	-	5	10	-	-	12	13
<b>UTA</b>										
• Pre-release	11	23	-	-	1	3	-	-	12	26
• Post-release	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
<b>Day Parole</b>										
• Pre-release	168	152	-	-	8	13	-	-	176	165
• Post-release	25	36	-	-	1	1	-	1	26	38
<b>Full Parole</b>										
• Pre-release	127	116	-	-	9	5	-	-	136	121
• Post-release	15	25	-	-	2	2	-	-	17	27
<b>Stat. Release</b>										
• Pre-release	48	68	-	-	3	7	2	1	53	76
• Post-release	29	43	-	-	1	7	-	-	30	50
<b>Detention</b>	26	51	-	-	1	2	-	-	27	53
<b>Total Decisions</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>571</b>
<b>% of Total Decisions</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		

Table 106

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 100

Source: FDO Online

OUTCOMES for PROVINCIAL APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE (2010/11 and 2011/12)										
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	22	30	-	-	1	1	-	-	23	31
• Post-release	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	17	20	-	-	2	1	-	-	19	21
• Post-release	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total Decisions	43	52	-	-	3	2	-	-	46	54
% of Total Decisions	93	96	-	-	7	7	-	-		

Table 107

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for APPEAL DECISIONS by REGION and JURISDICTION (2010/11 and 2011/12)										
Region	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
<b>Federal</b>										
Atlantic	40	36	-	-	1	2	-	-	41	38
Quebec	116	132	-	-	9	10	-	-	125	142
Ontario	136	147	-	-	13	18	1	-	150	165
Prairies	98	116	-	-	3	12	1	2	102	130
Pacific	67	88	-	-	6	8	-	-	73	96
<b>Canada</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>571</b>
<b>Provincial</b>										
Atlantic	11	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	16
Prairies	16	21	-	-	2	2	-	-	18	23
Pacific	16	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	17	15
<b>Canada</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>54</b>

Table 108

Source: PBC and PBC-CRIMS

FEDERAL APPEAL RATE by DECISION TYPE (2010/11 and 2011/12)						
Decision Type	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12
ETA	64	93	12	13	18.8	14.0
UTA						
• Pre-release	449	434	12	26	2.7	6.0
• Post-release	12	10	2	2	16.7	20.0
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	4,780	4,276	176	165	3.7	3.9
• Post-release	573	473	26	38	4.5	8.0
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	3,857	3,179	136	121	3.5	3.8
• Post-release	783	710	17	27	2.2	3.8
Statutory Release						
• Pre-release	5,887	6,092	53	76	0.9	1.2
• Post-release	2,564	2,615	30	50	1.2	1.9
Detention	622	556	27	53	4.3	9.5
Total	19,591	18,438	491	571	2.5	3.1

Table 109

Source: PBC and PBC-CRIMS

PROVINCIAL APPEAL RATE by DECISION TYPE (2010/11 & 2011/12)						
Decision Type	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	495	534	23	31	4.6	5.8
• Post-release	44	27	4	-	9.1	-
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	456	451	19	21	4.2	4.7
• Post-release	40	31	-	2	-	6.5
Total	1,035	1,043*	46	54	4.4	5.2

\* Excludes one case, where a pre-release SR decision was made for an offender, whose federal sentence was reduced to a provincial sentence by the court order.

[Return to the Section Appeals](#)

# CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: PERFORMANCE

## TIME UNDER SUPERVISION

Table 110

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for OFFENDERS WITH DETERMINATE SENTENCES* in MONTHS (from 2007/08 to 2011/12)					
Release Type	Successful Completions	Revocations for Breach of Condition	Revocations with a Non-Violent Offence	Revocations with a Violent Offence	Average Length
Day Parole – Regular	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.6
Day Parole – APR**	4.7	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.6
<b>All Day Parole</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Full Parole – Regular	30.3	16.7	21.3	30.5	28.0
Full Parole – APR**	25.3	11.2	13.5	17.3	21.7
<b>All Full Parole</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>23.9</b>
<b>Statutory Release</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>

\* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2007 and March 31, 2012.

\*\* APR process was eliminated on March 23, 2011. While there were no new releases on parole as a result of APR in 2011/12, there were offenders on APR parole supervision periods in 2011/12 who had been released in previous years.

Table 111

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* in MONTHS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (from 2007/08 to 2011/12)					
Supervision Type	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
Day parole	4.3	5.4	4.9	4.5	5.0
Full parole	18.7	30.1	26.3	23.1	27.6
Statutory Release	5.6	9.3	8.2	6.9	7.7

\* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2007 and March 31, 2012.

Table 112

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* in MONTHS by GENDER (from 2007/08 to 2011/12)											
Supervision Type	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Cond.		Revocations for a Non-Violent Offence		Revocations for a Violent Offence		Average Length		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Day parole	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.1	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.4	
Full parole	27.6	23.8	12.9	10.9	16.0	12.4	26.6	5.6	24.2	20.8	
Stat. release	7.0	6.0	6.2	5.2	6.4	5.9	7.1	9.7	6.7	5.9	

\* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2007 and March 31, 2012.

Table 113

Source: PBC-CRIMS

<b>LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES*</b> <b>(from 2007/08 to 2011/12) (%)</b>							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	44.8	25.7	32.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	37.3
3 to less than 6 months	28.8	60.6	48.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	16.7
6 to less than 9 months	17.1	12.9	14.5	1.0	1.9	1.4	19.2
9 to less than 12 months	5.9	0.7	2.6	0.9	9.4	4.1	10.6
1 to 2 years	3.0	0.1	1.2	67.0	44.8	58.9	13.3
Over 2 years	0.4	0.0	0.2	29.5	42.4	34.2	2.9

\* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2007 and March 31, 2012.

Table 114

Source: PBC-CRIMS

<b>LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS for BREACH of CONDITION for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES*</b> <b>(from 2007/08 to 2011/12) (%)</b>							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	49.4	15.2	25.4	2.7	2.3	2.6	14.5
3 to less than 6 months	36.8	67.6	58.4	24.6	10.7	20.9	48.2
6 to less than 9 months	10.6	15.5	14.1	19.6	17.2	19.0	22.5
9 to less than 12 months	2.3	1.6	1.8	17.0	13.3	16.0	7.7
1 to 2 years	0.7	0.0	0.2	31.2	37.3	32.8	6.1
Over 2 years	0.2	0.0	0.1	4.9	19.2	8.7	0.8

\* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2007 and March 31, 2012.

Table 115

Source: PBC-CRIMS

<b>LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS with NON-VIOLENT OFFENCE for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES*</b> <b>(from 2007/08 to 2011/12) (%)</b>							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	54.5	11.8	29.9	2.2	0.8	1.8	15.7
3 to less than 6 months	30.5	69.2	52.9	15.7	10.5	14.3	42.4
6 to less than 9 months	12.3	18.0	15.6	16.0	5.6	13.1	24.8
9 to less than 12 months	1.9	0.9	1.4	18.2	21.8	19.2	8.3
1 to 2 years	0.6	0.0	0.3	40.0	37.9	39.4	8.0
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	23.4	12.2	0.8

\* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2007 and March 31, 2012.



Table 116

Source: PBC-CRIMS

<b>LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS with VIOLENT OFFENCE for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES*</b> (from 2007/08 to 2011/12) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	28.6	18.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8
3 to less than 6 months	71.4	60.0	61.4	17.4	9.1	12.5	38.3
6 to less than 9 months	0.0	18.0	15.8	34.8	15.2	23.2	26.8
9 to less than 12 months	0.0	2.0	1.8	4.3	15.2	10.7	10.2
1 to 2 years	0.0	2.0	1.8	30.4	15.2	21.4	10.4
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	45.5	32.1	1.4

\* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2007 and March 31, 2012.

**Note:** The numbers for APR day parole and APR full parole are too low to be statistically valid as percentages.

[Return to the Section Time Under Supervision](#)

## CONVICTIONS

Table 117

Source: PBC-CRIMS and CSC

CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES by SUPERVISION TYPE and the RATES of CONVICTION for VIOLENT OFFENCES per 1,000 SUPERVISED OFFENDERS							
Year	Day Parole (convictions)	Rates per 1000	Full Parole (convictions)	Rates per 1000	Statutory release (convictions)	Rates per 1000	Total Convictions
1996/97	34	33	64	15	228	96	326
1997/98	45	36	54	13	214	86	313
1998/99	37	24	42	10	201	80	280
1999/00	55	35	50	11	215	77	320
2000/01	30	21	40	9	227	82	297
2001/02	36	28	36	8	200	70	272
2002/03	23	18	33	8	222	76	278
2003/04	19	15	25	6	212	71	256
2004/05	31	25	36	9	198	66	265
2005/06	16	12	28	7	178	58	222
2006/07	25	19	21	6	213	67	259
2007/08	16	12	22	6	188	60	226
2008/09	19	16	16	4	133	40	168
2009/10	14	12	12	3	131	40	157
2010/11	8	7	15	4	105	32	128
2011/12	5	4	7	2	71	20	83

**Note:** The year 2011/12 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

Table 118

Source: PBC-CRIMS and CSC

<b>RATES of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES per 1,000 OFFENDERS on CONDITIONAL RELEASE SUPERVISION by OFFENCE TYPE (%)</b>					
	<b>Murder</b>	<b>Schedule I-sex</b>	<b>Schedule I-non-sex</b>	<b>Schedule II</b>	<b>Non-scheduled</b>
<b>2007/08</b>					
Day Parole	0	0	31	0	16
Full Parole	2	5	16	4	7
Stat. Release	-	32	89	19	57
All Conditional Release	2	21	63	6	35
<b>2008/09</b>					
Day Parole	8	0	44	3	22
Full Parole	2	0	14	3	5
Stat. Release	-	8	62	11	34
All Conditional Release	3	5	50	5	23
<b>2009/10</b>					
Day Parole	11	13	29	3	11
Full Parole	2	0	13	0	10
Stat. Release	-	9	63	21	36
All Conditional Release	4	7	48	5	23
<b>2010/11</b>					
Day Parole	9	17	19	0	0
Full Parole	3	0	17	2	3
Stat. Release	-	11	54	12	29
All Conditional Release	4	9	42	4	14
<b>2011/12</b>					
Day Parole	4	0	6	0	8
Full Parole	1	0	4	2	4
Stat. Release	-	6	42	4	22
All Conditional Release	2	4	30	2	14

**Note:** The year 2011/12 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

Table 119

Source: PBC-CRIMS and CSC

<b>RATES of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES per 1,000 OFFENDERS on CONDITIONAL RELEASE SUPERVISION by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)</b>					
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
<b>2007/08</b>					
Day Parole	37	0	0	10	0
Full Parole	6	0	0	7	0
Stat. Release	71	0	58	60	34
All Conditional Release	45	0	22	27	8
<b>2008/09</b>					
Day Parole	25	0	0	16	16
Full Parole	11	5	10	3	0
Stat. Release	47	28	29	40	16
All Conditional Release	33	8	16	19	7
<b>2009/10</b>					
Day Parole	11	18	10	10	14
Full Parole	9	4	5	3	0
Stat. Release	34	14	20	47	15
All Conditional Release	23	8	12	20	6
<b>2010/11</b>					
Day Parole	12	0	0	7	0
Full Parole	0	0	9	5	0
Stat. Release	50	0	23	30	16
All Conditional Release	28	0	11	11	5
<b>2011/12</b>					
Day Parole	0	0	0	6	0
Full Parole	3	0	0	2	0
Stat. Release	27	0	14	21	0
All Conditional Release	17	0	7	9	0

**Note:** The year 2011/12 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

Table 120

Source: PBC-CRIMS

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENCES by REGION and SUPERVISION TYPE													
Region	Supervision Type	01/ 02	02/ 03	03/ 04	04/ 05	05/ 06	06/ 07	07/ 08	08/ 09	09/ 10	10/ 11	11/ 12	10- Year Avg.
Atlantic	Day Parole	4	4	3	5	3	3	1	2	1	0	1	3
	Full Parole	7	4	4	9	10	3	7	3	1	2	1	5
	Stat. Release	16	27	14	18	17	23	15	15	7	7	4	16
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>
Quebec	Day Parole	5	4	5	4	3	9	1	3	2	0	1	4
	Full Parole	8	9	8	10	2	7	6	4	5	5	1	6
	Stat. Release	67	68	74	66	48	69	59	33	38	22	21	54
	<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>64</b>
Ontario	Day Parole	15	7	2	12	1	1	3	2	3	1	0	5
	Full Parole	7	9	7	3	8	3	1	5	1	3	1	5
	Stat. Release	41	54	43	34	43	44	42	21	22	20	14	36
	<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>46</b>
Prairies	Day Parole	9	6	5	7	7	6	5	9	3	2	2	6
	Full Parole	11	7	6	10	7	7	5	2	1	4	2	6
	Stat. Release	53	48	54	54	52	48	43	33	39	41	17	47
	<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>58</b>
Pacific	Day Parole	3	2	4	3	2	6	6	3	5	5	1	4
	Full Parole	3	4	0	4	1	1	3	2	4	1	2	2
	Stat. Release	23	25	27	26	18	29	29	31	25	15	15	25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>31</b>
Canada	Day Parole	36	23	19	31	16	25	16	19	14	8	5	21
	Full Parole	36	33	25	36	28	21	22	16	12	15	7	24
	Stat. Release	200	222	212	198	178	213	188	133	131	105	71	178
	<b>Total</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>223</b>

**Note:** The year 2011/12 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

[Return to the Section Convictions](#)

## OUTCOMES

Table 121

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 121

Source: FDO Online

OUTCOMES of FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE												
Release Type/Yr.	Successful Completions		Revocations for Breach of Conditions		Total Without Re-offending		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	Non-violent		Violent			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole												
2007/08	2,501	80.9	437	14.1	2,938	95.1	136	4.4	16	0.5	152	4.9
2008/09	2,596	83.9	390	12.6	2,986	96.5	88	2.8	19	0.6	107	3.5
2009/10	2,528	86.1	326	11.1	2,854	97.2	67	2.3	14	0.5	81	2.8
2010/11	2,621	88.0	286	9.6	2,907	97.6	62	2.1	8	0.3	70	2.4
2011/12	2,270	88.4	258	10.0	2,528	98.4	35	1.4	5	0.2	40	1.6
Full Parole*												
2007/08	987	72.1	255	18.6	1,242	90.8	110	8.0	16	1.2	126	9.2
2008/09	1,019	73.8	245	17.7	1,264	91.5	104	7.5	13	0.9	117	8.5
2009/10	978	75.4	215	16.6	1,193	92.0	94	7.2	10	0.8	104	8.0
2010/11	1,025	76.5	224	16.7	1,249	93.3	79	5.9	11	0.8	90	6.7
2011/12	1,019	78.8	206	15.9	1,225	94.7	62	4.8	6	0.5	68	5.3
Statutory Release												
2007/08	3,318	56.7	1,707	29.2	5,025	85.8	641	10.9	188	3.2	829	14.2
2008/09	3,484	58.9	1,719	29.1	5,203	88.0	575	9.7	133	2.3	708	12.0
2009/10	3,714	60.9	1,669	27.4	5,383	88.3	583	9.6	131	2.1	714	11.7
2010/11	3,462	62.1	1,483	26.6	4,945	88.6	529	9.5	105	1.9	634	11.4
2011/12	3,439	62.2	1,603	29.0	5,042	91.2	415	7.5	71	1.3	486	8.8

\* Full parole includes only those offenders serving determinate sentences as offenders serving indeterminate sentences can only successfully complete full parole by dying.

## OUTCOME ON DAY PAROLE

### FEDERAL DAY PAROLE

Table 122

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE										
Outcome	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	2,501	80.9	2,596	83.9	2,528	86.1	2,621	88.0	2,270	88.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	437	14.1	390	12.6	326	11.1	286	9.6	258	10.0
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	136	4.4	88	2.8	67	2.3	62	2.1	35	1.4
Violent offences	16	0.5	19	0.6	14	0.5	8	0.3	5	0.2
Total Revocations with Offence	152	4.9	107	3.5	81	2.8	70	2.4	40	1.6
Total Completions	3,090	100	3,093	100	2,935	100	2,977	100	2,568	100



Table 123

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Source: FDO CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by REGULAR and APR											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
<b>2007/08</b>											
Regular	1,698	80.9	309	14.7	77	3.7	16	0.8	93	4.4	2,100
APR	803	81.2	128	12.9	59	6.0	0	0.0	59	6.0	990
<b>2008/09</b>											
Regular	1,784	83.9	284	13.4	45	2.1	14	0.7	59	2.8	2,127
APR	812	84.1	106	11.0	43	4.5	5	0.5	48	5.0	966
<b>2009/10</b>											
Regular	1,720	86.0	223	11.2	44	2.2	13	0.6	57	2.8	2,000
APR	808	86.4	103	11.0	23	2.5	1	0.1	24	2.6	935
<b>2010/11</b>											
Regular	1,750	87.0	214	10.6	39	1.9	8	0.4	47	2.3	2,011
APR	871	90.2	72	7.5	23	2.4	0	0.0	23	2.4	966
<b>2011/12</b>											
Regular	1,905	88.2	223	10.3	29	1.3	4	0.2	33	1.5	2,161
APR	365	89.7	35	8.6	6	1.5	1	0.2	7	1.7	407

Table 124

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE WITH DETERMINATE SENTENCES for NON-VIOLENT OFFENCES* by REGULAR and APR for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2007/08 to 2011/12)				
Outcome	Regular		APR	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	2,005	81.6	3,659	85.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	351	14.3	443	10.4
<b>Revocations with Offence</b>				
Non-violent offences	97	3.9	154	3.6
Violent offences	5	0.2	7	0.2
<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Total Completions</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Includes determinate sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences.

Table 125

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 125

Source: PBO-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	Successful Completions	Revoked for breach of conditions	Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
			Non-violent offences	Violent offences		
Murder						
2007/08	92.0	7.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	550
2008/09	90.7	8.2	0.9	0.2	1.1	537
2009/10	91.7	6.7	1.4	0.2	1.6	554
2010/11	92.1	6.8	0.9	0.2	1.1	545
2011/12	92.8	6.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	471
Schedule I-sex						
2007/08	91.1	7.9	1.0	0.0	1.0	191
2008/09	93.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	185
2009/10	92.0	7.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	201
2010/11	92.7	6.8	0.0	0.6	0.6	177
2011/12	93.8	5.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	177
Schedule I-non-sex						
2007/08	75.7	18.6	4.2	1.4	5.7	919
2008/09	80.1	16.2	2.4	1.3	3.7	964
2009/10	83.3	13.4	2.1	1.2	3.3	820
2010/11	84.4	12.4	2.4	0.7	3.1	829
2011/12	85.2	13.1	1.4	0.2	1.6	800
Schedule II						
2007/08	84.1	12.0	3.9	0.0	3.9	740
2008/09	88.1	9.6	2.2	0.1	2.4	805
2009/10	88.3	9.6	2.0	0.1	2.1	813
2010/11	92.6	6.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	875
2011/12	91.3	7.4	1.4	0.0	1.4	652
Non-scheduled						
2007/08	72.9	17.5	9.1	0.4	9.6	690
2008/09	75.6	16.8	7.0	0.7	7.6	602
2009/10	79.3	15.9	4.6	0.2	4.8	547
2010/11	80.8	13.8	5.4	0.0	5.4	551
2011/12	83.3	13.7	2.6	0.4	3.0	468
Total						
2007/08	80.9	14.1	4.4	0.5	4.9	3,090
2008/09	83.9	12.6	2.8	0.6	3.5	3,093
2009/10	86.1	11.1	2.3	0.5	2.8	2,935
2010/11	88.0	9.6	2.1	0.3	2.4	2,977
2011/12	88.4	10.0	1.4	0.2	1.6	2,568

Table 126

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 120

Source: F-20 Outcome

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
<b>2007/08</b>											
Aboriginal	357	75.5	74	15.6	35	7.4	7	1.5	42	8.9	473
Asian	125	94.7	6	4.5	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	132
Black	130	83.9	20	12.9	5	3.2	0	0.0	5	3.2	155
White	1,785	81.1	316	14.4	91	4.1	9	0.4	100	4.5	2,201
Other	104	80.6	21	16.3	4	3.1	0	0.0	4	3.1	129
<b>2008/09</b>											
Aboriginal	375	80.0	78	16.6	12	2.6	4	0.9	16	3.4	469
Asian	107	95.5	4	3.6	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	112
Black	143	92.9	10	6.5	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	154
White	1,842	83.3	285	12.9	71	3.2	14	0.6	85	3.8	2,212
Other	129	88.4	13	8.9	3	2.1	1	0.7	4	2.7	146
<b>2009/10</b>											
Aboriginal	352	81.9	58	13.5	18	4.2	2	0.5	20	4.7	430
Asian	132	95.7	5	3.6	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.7	138
Black	125	89.3	13	9.3	1	0.7	1	0.7	2	1.4	140
White	1,805	86.0	237	11.3	48	2.3	9	0.4	57	2.7	2,099
Other	114	89.1	13	10.2	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.8	128
<b>2010/11</b>											
Aboriginal	383	85.1	51	11.3	14	3.1	2	0.4	16	3.6	450
Asian	122	93.8	7	5.4	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	130
Black	172	90.5	13	6.8	5	2.6	0	0.0	5	2.6	190
White	1,821	88.1	203	9.8	38	1.8	6	0.3	44	2.1	2,068
Other	123	88.5	12	8.6	4	2.9	0	0.0	4	2.9	139
<b>2011/12</b>											
Aboriginal	327	83.2	55	14.0	11	2.8	0	0.0	11	2.8	393
Asian	100	95.2	5	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	105
Black	136	90.7	13	8.7	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.7	150
White	1,593	88.8	176	9.8	21	1.2	5	0.3	26	1.4	1,795
Other	114	91.2	9	7.2	2	1.6	0	0.0	2	1.6	125

Table 127

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 127

Source: FDS-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2007/08											
Male	2,278	80.9	395	14.0	126	4.5	16	0.6	142	5.0	2,815
Female	223	81.1	42	15.3	10	3.6	0	0.0	10	3.6	275
2008/09											
Male	2,353	84.3	344	12.3	77	2.8	17	0.6	94	3.4	2,791
Female	243	80.5	46	15.2	11	3.6	2	0.7	13	4.3	302
2009/10											
Male	2,298	86.4	290	10.9	60	2.3	13	0.5	73	2.7	2,661
Female	230	83.9	36	13.1	7	2.6	1	0.4	8	2.9	274
2010/11											
Male	2,390	88.1	260	9.6	55	2.0	7	0.3	62	2.3	2,712
Female	231	87.2	26	9.8	7	2.6	1	0.4	8	3.0	265
2011/12											
Male	2,084	88.6	236	10.0	29	1.2	5	0.2	34	1.4	2,354
Female	186	86.9	22	10.3	6	2.8	0	0.0	6	2.8	214

Table 128

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
2007/08											
Atlantic	277	75.3	70	19.0	20	5.4	1	0.3	21	5.7	368
Quebec	522	83.9	80	12.9	19	3.1	1	0.2	20	3.2	622
Ontario	605	85.2	89	12.5	13	1.8	3	0.4	16	2.3	710
Prairies	611	75.2	132	16.2	65	8.0	5	0.6	70	8.6	813
Pacific	486	84.2	66	11.4	19	3.3	6	1.0	25	4.3	577
2008/09											
Atlantic	297	76.3	71	18.3	19	4.9	2	0.5	21	5.4	389
Quebec	603	88.7	60	8.8	14	2.1	3	0.4	17	2.5	680
Ontario	598	85.2	86	12.3	16	2.3	2	0.3	18	2.6	702
Prairies	648	81.0	111	13.9	32	4.0	9	1.1	41	5.1	800
Pacific	450	86.2	62	11.9	7	1.3	3	0.6	10	1.9	522
2009/10											
Atlantic	303	83.7	52	14.4	6	1.7	1	0.3	7	1.9	362
Quebec	667	90.0	61	8.2	11	1.5	2	0.3	13	1.8	741
Ontario	547	86.1	70	11.0	15	2.4	3	0.5	18	2.8	635
Prairies	581	81.5	101	14.2	28	3.9	3	0.4	31	4.3	713
Pacific	430	88.8	42	8.7	7	1.4	5	1.0	12	2.5	484
2010/11											
Atlantic	330	82.7	57	14.3	12	3.0	0	0.0	12	3.0	399
Quebec	653	94.0	34	4.9	8	1.2	0	0.0	8	1.2	695
Ontario	588	89.2	62	9.4	8	1.2	1	0.2	9	1.4	659
Prairies	643	86.3	84	11.3	16	2.1	2	0.3	18	2.4	745
Pacific	407	85.0	49	10.2	18	3.8	5	1.0	23	4.8	479
2011/12											
Atlantic	261	83.9	46	14.8	3	1.0	1	0.3	4	1.3	311
Quebec	601	92.6	43	6.6	4	0.6	1	0.2	5	0.8	649
Ontario	492	92.0	40	7.5	3	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.6	535
Prairies	523	82.8	94	14.9	13	2.1	2	0.3	15	2.4	632
Pacific	393	89.1	35	7.9	12	2.7	1	0.2	13	2.9	441

# PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE

**Table 129**

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE										
Outcome	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
	#	%	%	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	164	76.6	157	72.0	183	80.3	167	81.1	187	89.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	46	21.5	53	24.3	42	18.4	35	17.0	22	10.5
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	1	0.5	7	3.2	3	1.3	2	1.0	1	0.5
Violent offences	3	1.4	1	0.5	0	0.0	2	1.0	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	4	1.9	8	3.7	3	1.3	4	1.9	1	0.5
Total Completions	214	100	218	100	228	100	206	100	210	100

**Table 130**

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Public 100

Source: PDS Crime

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2007/08											
Atlantic	42	77.8	11	20.4	0	0.0	1	1.9	1	1.9	54
Ontario	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	66	77.6	19	22.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	85
Pacific	55	74.3	16	21.6	1	1.4	2	2.7	3	4.1	74
2008/09											
Atlantic	30	78.9	7	18.4	1	2.6	0	0.0	1	2.6	38
Prairies	42	77.8	11	20.4	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.9	54
Pacific	85	67.5	35	27.8	5	4.0	1	0.8	6	4.8	126
2009/10											
Atlantic	39	81.2	7	14.6	2	4.2	0	0.0	2	4.2	48
Prairies	53	74.6	17	23.9	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.4	71
Pacific	91	83.5	18	16.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	109
2010/11											
Atlantic	47	87.0	6	11.1	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.9	54
Quebec	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	31	83.8	5	13.5	1	2.7	0	0.0	1	2.7	37
Pacific	88	77.2	24	21.1	0	0.0	2	1.8	2	1.8	114
2011/12											
Atlantic	48	90.6	5	9.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	53
Prairies	46	95.8	1	2.1	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	2.1	48
Pacific	93	85.3	16	14.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	109

**Note:** The provincial cases in the Quebec and Ontario regions were transfers from the other three regions upon parole release or an exchange of service, or cases of offenders sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.



Table 131

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE								
by OFFENCE TYPE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2007/08 to 2011/12)								
Outcome	Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	32	94.1	255	75.7	228	85.1	342	78.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	2	5.9	74	22.0	39	14.6	83	19.0
Revocations with Offence								
Non-violent offences	0	0.0	4	1.2	1	0.4	9	2.1
Violent offences	0	0.0	4	1.2	0	0.0	2	0.5
Total Revocations with Offence	0	0.0	8	2.4	1	0.4	11	2.5
Total Completions	34	100	337	100	268	100	436	100

**Note:** Excludes one provincial offender who was serving a sentence for murder who was sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 132

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2007/08 to 2011/12)										
Outcome	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	105	69.5	23	92.0	19	82.6	499	80.5	212	82.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	43	28.5	2	8.0	4	17.4	105	16.9	44	17.1
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	1.8	1	0.4
Violent offences	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.8	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	3	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	2.6	1	0.4
Total Completions	151	100	25	100	23	100	620	100	257	100

Table 133

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2007/08 to 2011/12)					
Outcome	Male		Female		
	#	%	#	%	
Successful Completions	735	78.2	123	90.4	
Revoked for breach of conditions	185	16.7	13	9.6	
<b>Revocations with Offence</b>					
Non-violent offences	14	1.5	0	0.0	
Violent offences	6	0.6	0	0.0	
<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>Total Completions</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>100</b>	

## OUTCOME ON FULL PAROLE

### FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: DETERMINATE SENTENCES

Table 134

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE										
Outcome	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	987	72.1	1,019	73.8	978	75.4	1,025	76.5	1,019	78.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	255	18.6	245	17.7	215	16.6	224	16.7	206	15.9
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	110	8.0	104	7.5	94	7.2	79	5.9	62	4.8
Violent offences	16	1.2	13	0.9	10	0.8	11	0.8	6	0.5
Total Revocations with Offence	126	9.2	117	8.5	104	8.0	90	6.7	68	5.3
Total Completions	1,368	100	1,381	100	1,297	100	1,339	100	1,293	100

Table 135

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Source: FDS Online

OUTCOME RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCES by REGULAR and APR											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2007/08											
Regular	412	77.4	86	16.2	25	4.7	9	1.7	34	6.4	532
APR	575	68.8	169	20.2	85	10.2	7	0.8	92	11.0	836
2008/09											
Regular	386	80.2	59	12.3	28	5.8	8	1.7	36	7.5	481
APR	633	70.3	186	20.7	76	8.4	5	0.6	81	9.0	900
2009/10											
Regular	353	79.5	53	11.9	31	7.0	7	1.6	38	8.6	444
APR	625	73.3	162	19.0	63	7.4	3	0.4	66	7.7	853
2010/11											
Regular	360	80.4	55	12.3	26	5.8	7	1.6	33	7.4	448
APR	665	74.6	169	19.0	53	5.9	4	0.4	57	6.4	891
2011/12											
Regular	333	82.4	55	13.6	14	3.5	2	0.5	16	4.0	404
APR	686	77.2	151	17.0	48	5.4	4	0.4	52	5.8	889

Table 136

Source: PBC-CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCES for NON-VIOLENT OFFENCES* by REGULAR and APR for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2007/08 to 2011/12)</b>				
Outcome	Regular		APR	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	518	79.0	3,184	72.9
Revoked for breach of conditions	101	15.4	837	19.2
<b>Revocations with Offence</b>				
Non-violent offences	36	5.5	325	7.4
Violent offences	1	0.2	23	0.5
<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Total Completions</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,369</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Includes determinate sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences.

Table 137

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 157

Source: FDO Online

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	Successful Completions	Revoked for breach of conditions	Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
			Non-violent offences	Violent offences		
Schedule I-sex						
2007/08	85.9	13.1	1.0	0.0	1.0	99
2008/09	90.7	8.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	75
2009/10	89.7	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	78
2010/11	91.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	71
2011/12	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	57
Schedule I-non-sex						
2007/08	74.3	17.3	5.3	3.0	8.3	300
2008/09	79.6	11.9	5.9	2.6	8.5	270
2009/10	74.7	12.9	9.5	2.9	12.4	241
2010/11	78.0	11.0	8.2	2.9	11.0	245
2011/12	79.6	14.4	5.1	0.9	6.0	216
Schedule II						
2007/08	75.6	17.2	6.4	0.9	7.3	565
2008/09	75.3	18.8	5.3	0.6	5.9	645
2009/10	78.6	15.4	6.0	0.0	6.0	612
2010/11	78.4	15.6	5.5	0.4	6.0	671
2011/12	80.4	15.8	3.5	0.3	3.8	679
Non-scheduled						
2007/08	62.4	23.0	14.1	0.5	14.6	404
2008/09	63.9	22.0	13.6	0.5	14.1	391
2009/10	67.5	22.4	9.3	0.8	10.1	366
2010/11	68.9	24.5	6.3	0.3	6.6	351
2011/12	71.8	19.6	7.9	0.6	8.5	341
Total						
2007/08	72.1	18.6	8.0	1.2	9.2	1,368
2008/09	73.8	17.7	7.5	0.9	8.5	1,381
2009/10	75.4	16.6	7.2	0.8	8.0	1,297
2010/11	76.5	16.7	5.9	0.8	6.7	1,339*
2011/12	78.8	15.9	4.8	0.5	5.3	1,293

\* Total includes a completion of full parole by one offender who was serving a sentence for murder sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 138

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 136

Source: FDS-CRIMS

**OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE  
with DETERMINATE SENTENCE  
by ABORIGINAL and RACE**

	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
<b>2007/08</b>											
Aboriginal	85	62.5	35	25.7	15	11.0	1	0.7	16	11.8	136
Asian	93	90.3	7	6.8	3	2.9	0	0.0	3	2.9	103
Black	70	80.5	10	11.5	7	8.0	0	0.0	7	8.0	87
White	679	70.4	189	19.6	82	8.5	15	1.6	97	10.1	965
Other	60	77.9	14	18.2	3	3.9	0	0.0	3	3.9	77
<b>2008/09</b>											
Aboriginal	70	55.1	34	26.8	19	15.0	4	3.1	23	18.1	127
Asian	101	84.9	11	9.2	6	5.0	1	0.8	7	5.9	119
Black	92	77.3	21	17.6	4	3.4	2	1.7	6	5.0	119
White	687	73.5	170	18.2	72	7.7	6	0.6	78	8.3	935
Other	69	85.2	9	11.1	3	3.7	0	0.0	3	3.7	81
<b>2009/10</b>											
Aboriginal	65	61.3	30	28.3	9	8.5	2	1.9	11	10.4	106
Asian	103	87.3	12	10.2	2	1.7	1	0.8	3	2.5	118
Black	73	76.8	16	16.8	5	5.3	1	1.1	6	6.3	95
White	665	74.5	149	16.7	73	8.2	6	0.7	79	8.8	893
Other	72	84.7	8	9.4	5	5.9	0	0.0	5	5.9	85
<b>2010/11</b>											
Aboriginal	82	72.6	21	18.6	10	8.8	0	0.0	10	8.8	113
Asian	89	89.0	8	8.0	3	3.0	0	0.0	3	3.0	100
Black	77	79.4	17	17.5	2	2.1	1	1.0	3	3.1	97
White	696	74.6	168	18.0	59	6.3	10	1.1	69	7.4	933
Other	81	84.4	10	10.4	5	5.2	0	0.0	5	5.2	96
<b>2011/12</b>											
Aboriginal	69	67.6	25	24.5	7	6.9	1	1.0	8	7.8	102
Asian	99	85.3	15	12.9	2	1.7	0	0.0	2	1.7	116
Black	90	82.6	17	15.6	2	1.8	0	0.0	2	1.8	109
White	683	78.4	135	15.5	48	5.5	5	0.6	53	6.1	871
Other	78	82.1	14	14.7	3	3.2	0	0.0	3	3.2	95

Table 139

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Source: FDS Online

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by GENDER											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
2007/08											
Male	881	71.6	232	18.8	104	8.4	14	1.1	118	9.6	1,231
Female	106	77.4	23	16.8	6	4.4	2	1.5	8	5.8	137
2008/09											
Male	907	73.7	219	17.8	92	7.5	13	1.1	105	8.5	1,231
Female	112	74.7	26	17.3	12	8.0	0	0.0	12	8.0	150
2009/10											
Male	858	75.9	177	15.6	86	7.6	10	0.9	96	8.5	1,131
Female	120	72.3	38	22.9	8	4.8	0	0.0	8	4.8	166
2010/11											
Male	904	76.5	200	16.9	67	5.7	11	0.9	78	6.6	1,182
Female	121	77.1	24	15.3	12	7.6	0	0.0	12	7.6	157
2011/12											
Male	895	78.2	188	16.7	57	5.0	4	0.3	61	5.3	1,144
Female	124	83.2	18	12.1	5	3.4	2	1.3	7	4.7	149



Table 140

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 140

Source: PDC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
2007/08											
Atlantic	128	66.0	37	19.1	23	11.9	6	3.1	29	14.9	194
Quebec	263	75.6	59	17.0	22	6.3	4	1.1	26	7.5	348
Ontario	239	72.9	66	20.1	22	6.7	1	0.3	23	7.0	328
Prairies	244	70.1	69	19.8	31	8.9	4	1.1	35	10.1	348
Pacific	113	75.3	24	16.0	12	8.0	1	0.7	13	8.7	150
2008/09											
Atlantic	143	68.4	46	22.0	17	8.1	3	1.4	20	9.6	209
Quebec	247	81.0	45	14.8	11	3.6	2	0.7	13	4.3	305
Ontario	276	78.2	50	14.2	23	6.5	4	1.1	27	7.6	353
Prairies	252	68.9	76	20.8	36	9.8	2	0.5	38	10.4	366
Pacific	101	68.2	28	18.9	17	11.5	2	1.4	19	12.8	148
2009/10											
Atlantic	127	68.6	33	17.8	24	13.0	1	0.5	25	13.5	185
Quebec	245	77.8	46	14.6	19	6.0	5	1.6	24	7.6	315
Ontario	255	80.7	45	14.2	16	5.1	0	0.0	16	5.1	316
Prairies	226	68.3	75	22.7	30	9.1	0	0.0	30	9.1	331
Pacific	125	83.3	16	10.7	5	3.3	4	2.7	9	6.0	150
2010/11											
Atlantic	130	67.4	50	25.9	11	5.7	2	1.0	13	6.7	193
Quebec	270	78.7	52	15.2	17	5.0	4	1.2	21	6.1	343
Ontario	252	79.7	47	14.9	16	5.1	1	0.3	17	5.4	316
Prairies	277	76.9	49	13.6	31	8.6	3	0.8	34	9.4	360
Pacific	96	75.6	26	20.5	4	3.1	1	0.8	5	3.9	127
2011/12											
Atlantic	179	80.6	35	15.8	7	3.2	1	0.5	8	3.6	222
Quebec	244	77.0	58	18.3	14	4.4	1	0.3	15	4.7	317
Ontario	273	84.0	43	13.2	8	2.5	1	0.3	9	2.8	325
Prairies	222	72.5	53	17.3	29	9.5	2	0.7	31	10.1	306
Pacific	101	82.1	17	13.8	4	3.3	1	0.8	5	4.1	123

# FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: INDETERMINATE SENTENCES

Table 141

Source: PBC

Table 141

Source: FDO

OUTCOMES of FULL PAROLE for OFFENDERS with INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2012)												
Time Under Supervision on Full Parole	Still Supervised		Died while on Full Parole		Revocations for Breach of Conditions		Revocations-Non-violent Offence		Revocations-Violent Offence		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 - 3 Mths	15	0.9	14	3.0	7	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	1.3
>3 Mths - 6 Mths	17	1.1	12	2.6	12	3.0	3	1.7	4	4.4	48	1.8
>6 Mths - 1 Yr	42	2.6	15	3.3	41	10.0	10	5.6	6	6.6	114	4.2
>1 Yr - 2 Yrs	81	5.1	19	4.1	55	13.7	25	14.0	13	14.3	193	7.1
>2 Yrs - 3 Yrs	80	5.0	27	5.9	59	14.7	26	14.5	14	15.4	206	7.6
>3 Yrs - 4 Yrs	68	4.3	19	4.1	39	9.7	20	11.2	10	11.0	156	5.7
>4 Yrs - 5 Yrs	72	4.5	20	4.3	37	9.2	15	8.4	6	6.6	150	5.5
>5 Yrs - 10 Yrs	319	20.0	68	14.8	97	24.1	46	25.7	17	18.7	547	20.1
>10 Yrs -15 Yrs	254	15.9	63	13.7	36	9.0	19	10.6	13	14.3	385	14.1
>15 Yrs	646	40.5	204	44.3	19	4.7	15	8.4	8	8.8	892	32.7
Total	1,594	100	461	100	402	100	179	100	91	100	2,727	100
Average Length of Full Parole	14.0 Yrs		14.3 Yrs		5.1 Yrs		6.0 Yrs		6.1 Yrs		11.9 Yrs	

Note: The table excludes one offender with an indeterminate sentence that is recorded as having completed supervision in 1995. In this case, the indeterminate sentence was quashed.

Table 142

Source: PBC

Table 142

Source: FDO

FULL PAROLE REVOCATION for BREACH of CONDITION and REVOCATION with OFFENCE RATES for OFFENDERS with INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2012)								
Time Under Supervision on Full Parole	Population In Period		Total Revocations during Period*		Revocations with Offence during Period			
	Total #	% of Total Indeter. on Full Parole	#	Revocation Rate	Total Revocations with Offence**		Revocations with Violent Offence	
					#	%	#	%
>15 Years	892	32.7	42	4.7	23	2.6	8	0.9
>10 Years	1,277	46.8	110	8.6	55	4.3	21	1.6
>5 Years	1,824	66.9	270	14.8	118	6.5	38	2.1
>4 Years	1,974	72.4	328	16.6	139	7.0	44	2.2
>3 Years	2,130	78.1	397	18.6	169	7.9	54	2.5
>2 Years	2,336	85.7	496	21.2	209	8.9	68	2.9
>1 Year	2,529	92.7	589	23.3	247	9.8	81	3.2
Total	2,727	100.0	672	24.6	270	9.9	91	3.3

\* Total revocations during period is the number of revocations for breach of conditions, plus revocations with non-violent and violent offences.

\*\* Total revocations with offence is the number of revocations with non-violent and violent offences.

Table 143

Source: PBC

<b>LIKELIHOOD of DYING compared to being REVOKED for an OFFENCE for FULL PAROLEES SERVING INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2012)</b>					
<b>Time Under Supervision</b>	<b>Offenders that Died on Full Parole</b>	<b>Total Revocations with Offence #</b>	<b>Likelihood of Dying Compared to Committing a New Offence</b>	<b>Revocations with Violent Offence #</b>	<b>Likelihood of Dying Compared to Committing a Violent Offence</b>
>5 Years	335	118	2.8	38	8.8
>4 Years	355	139	2.6	44	8.1
>3 Years	374	169	2.2	54	6.9
>2 Years	401	209	1.9	68	5.9
>1 Year	420	247	1.7	81	5.2
<b>All Full Parole Supervision Periods</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>5.1</b>

PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE

Table 144

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE										
Outcome	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	223	71.9	209	78.3	136	82.9	133	81.1	113	80.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	70	22.6	53	19.9	26	15.9	27	16.5	27	19.3
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	14	4.5	5	1.9	2	1.2	4	2.4	0	0.0
Violent offences	3	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	17	5.5	5	1.9	2	1.2	4	2.4	0	0.0
Total Completions	310	100	267	100	164	100	164	100	140	100

Table 145

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
2007/08											
Atlantic	84	70.6	28	23.5	6	5.0	1	0.8	7	5.9	119
Quebec	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1
Ontario	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	42	79.2	10	18.9	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.9	53
Pacific	97	71.3	31	22.8	7	5.1	1	0.7	8	5.9	136
2008/09											
Atlantic	72	74.2	24	24.7	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	97
Quebec	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Ontario	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	42	87.5	6	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	48
Pacific	93	77.5	23	19.2	4	3.3	0	0.0	4	3.3	120
2009/10											
Atlantic	44	83.0	8	15.1	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.9	53
Quebec	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
Prairies	41	83.7	8	16.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	49
Pacific	49	81.7	10	16.7	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.7	60
2010/11											
Atlantic	48	72.7	17	25.8	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.5	66
Quebec	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Ontario	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	28	84.8	4	12.1	1	3.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	33
Pacific	55	87.3	6	9.5	2	3.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	63
2011/12											
Atlantic	49	79.0	13	21.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	62
Ontario	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
Prairies	18	81.8	4	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22
Pacific	43	82.7	9	17.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	52

**Note:** Cases from the Ontario and Quebec regions were regional transfers, cases of exchange of service, or cases of young offenders sentenced under the provision of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 146

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2007/08 to 2011/12)								
Outcome	Schedule I-sex		Schedule I- non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	43	86.0	190	77.6	272	85.8	309	71.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	7	14.0	50	20.4	44	13.9	102	23.6
Revocations with Offence								
Non-violent offences	0	0.0	4	1.6	1	0.3	20	4.6
Violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.5
Total Revocations with Offence	0	0.0	5	2.0	1	0.3	22	5.1
Total Completions	50	100	245	100	317	100	433	100

Table 147

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2007/08 to 2011/12)										
Outcome	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	55	70.5	29	93.5	9	75.0	510	77.5	211	79.3
Revoked for breach of conditions	18	23.1	2	6.5	2	16.7	135	20.5	46	17.3
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	3	3.8	0	0.0	1	8.3	12	1.8	9	3.4
Violent offences	2	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	5	6.4	0	0.0	1	8.3	13	2.0	9	3.4
Total Completions	78	100	31	100	12	100	658	100	266	100

Table 148

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by GENDER for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2007/08 to 2011/12)				
Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	724	77.7	90	79.6
Revoked for breach of conditions	183	19.6	20	17.7
Revocations with Offence				
Non-violent offences	22	2.4	3	2.7
Violent offences	3	0.3	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	25	2.7	3	2.7
Total Completions	932	100	113	100

## OUTCOME ON STATUTORY RELEASE

Table 149

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE										
Outcome	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	3,318	56.7	3,484	58.9	3,714	60.9	3,462	62.1	3,439	62.2
Revoked for breach of conditions	1,707	29.2	1,719	29.1	1,669	27.4	1,483	26.6	1,603	29.0
<b>Revocations with Offence</b>										
Non-violent offences	641	10.9	575	9.7	583	9.6	529	9.5	415	7.5
Violent Offences	188	3.2	133	2.3	131	2.1	105	1.9	71	1.3
<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>8.8</b>
<b>Total Completions*</b>	<b>5,854</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,911</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,097</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,579</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,528</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Total includes completions of statutory release of federal offenders who were convicted of a new offence and given an indeterminate sentence, as well as those serving determinate sentences for offences of second degree murder. The offenders with determinate sentences serving sentences for murder were transfers from the United States or were convicted under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.



Table 150

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 100

Source: FBI CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	Successful Completions	Revoked for breach of conditions	Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
			Non-violent offences	Violent offences		
Schedule I-sex						
2007/08	74.8	18.3	5.2	1.7	7.0	460
2008/09	77.2	19.9	2.3	0.6	3.0	473
2009/10	75.1	20.5	3.5	0.8	4.3	511
2010/11	80.7	15.2	3.3	0.7	4.1	538
2011/12	79.0	18.0	2.9	0.2	3.1	557
Schedule I-non-sex						
2007/08	54.2	31.8	9.6	4.4	14.0	3,036
2008/09	54.3	33.2	9.0	3.5	12.5	3,013
2009/10	58.3	29.7	8.9	3.0	11.9	3,073
2010/11	57.9	29.9	9.4	2.8	12.2	2,843
2011/12	57.2	32.6	8.0	2.2	10.1	2,681
Schedule II						
2007/08	62.7	26.1	10.0	1.2	11.1	601
2008/09	68.2	23.6	7.5	0.7	8.2	708
2009/10	67.5	23.8	7.7	1.0	8.7	873
2010/11	70.7	21.1	7.8	0.4	8.2	745
2011/12	71.8	23.8	4.4	0.0	4.4	780
Non-scheduled						
2007/08	54.1	28.5	15.2	2.2	17.4	1,755
2008/09	58.3	26.6	13.9	1.2	15.1	1,717
2009/10	57.8	27.0	13.6	1.6	15.2	1,639
2010/11	59.0	27.0	12.9	1.2	14.0	1,452
2011/12	60.0	29.3	10.0	0.7	10.7	1,509
Total*						
2007/08	56.7	29.2	10.9	3.2	14.2	5,854
2008/09	58.9	29.1	9.7	2.3	12.0	5,911
2009/10	60.9	27.4	9.6	2.1	11.7	6,097
2010/11	62.1	26.6	9.5	1.9	11.4	5,579
2011/12	62.2	29.0	7.5	1.3	8.8	5,528

\* Total includes completions of statutory release of federal offenders who were convicted of a new offence and given an indeterminate sentence, as well as those serving determinate sentences for offences of second degree murder. The offenders with determinate sentences serving sentences for murder were transfers from the United States or were convicted under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 151

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 101

Source: FDS-ORIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
2007/08											
Aboriginal	678	49.9	456	33.5	182	13.4	44	3.2	226	16.6	1,360
Asian	49	64.5	23	30.3	4	5.3	0	0.0	4	5.3	76
Black	209	66.6	72	22.9	23	7.3	10	3.2	33	10.5	314
White	2,286	57.7	1,121	28.3	421	10.6	131	3.3	552	13.9	3,959
Other	96	66.2	35	24.1	11	7.6	3	2.1	14	9.7	145
2008/09											
Aboriginal	765	52.9	519	35.9	132	9.1	30	2.1	162	11.2	1,446
Asian	68	71.6	17	17.9	8	8.4	2	2.1	10	10.5	95
Black	209	64.5	80	24.7	29	9.0	6	1.9	35	10.8	324
White	2,343	60.2	1,069	27.5	389	10.0	93	2.4	482	12.4	3,894
Other	99	65.1	34	22.4	17	11.2	2	1.3	19	12.5	152
2009/10											
Aboriginal	759	53.8	459	32.5	171	12.1	22	1.6	193	13.7	1,411
Asian	77	72.6	20	18.9	8	7.5	1	0.9	9	8.5	106
Black	251	70.9	85	24.0	14	4.0	4	1.1	18	5.1	354
White	2,479	61.8	1,056	26.3	377	9.4	102	2.5	479	11.9	4,014
Other	148	69.8	49	23.1	13	6.1	2	0.9	15	7.1	212
2010/11											
Aboriginal	727	54.7	419	31.5	151	11.4	32	2.4	183	13.8	1,329
Asian	79	76.0	20	19.2	5	4.8	0	0.0	5	4.8	104
Black	219	65.2	94	28.0	17	5.1	6	1.8	23	6.8	336
White	2,307	63.7	908	25.1	340	9.4	65	1.8	405	11.2	3,620
Other	130	68.4	42	22.1	16	8.4	2	1.1	18	9.5	190
2011/12											
Aboriginal	734	53.8	461	33.8	149	10.9	20	1.5	169	12.4	1,364
Asian	81	79.4	18	17.6	3	2.9	0	0.0	3	2.9	102
Black	272	66.0	115	27.9	21	5.1	4	1.0	25	6.1	412
White	2,229	64.1	967	27.8	233	6.7	47	1.4	280	8.1	3,476
Other	123	70.7	42	24.1	9	5.2	0	0.0	9	5.2	174

Table 152

Source: PBC-CRIMS

TABLE 102

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE  
by GENDER

Source: FDS-CRIMS

	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2007/08											
Male	3,185	56.4	1,646	29.2	631	11.2	184	3.3	815	14.4	5,646
Female	133	63.9	61	29.3	10	4.8	4	1.9	14	6.7	208
2008/09											
Male	3,291	58.3	1,659	29.4	560	9.9	131	2.3	691	12.2	5,641
Female	193	71.5	60	22.2	15	5.6	2	0.7	17	6.3	270
2009/10											
Male	3,523	60.5	1,604	27.6	566	9.7	128	2.2	694	11.9	5,821
Female	191	69.2	65	23.6	17	6.2	3	1.1	20	7.2	276
2010/11											
Male	3,282	61.8	1,413	26.6	514	9.7	103	1.9	617	11.6	5,312
Female	180	67.4	70	26.2	15	5.6	2	0.7	17	6.4	267
2011/12											
Male	3,257	61.8	1,542	29.3	402	7.6	68	1.3	470	8.9	5,269
Female	182	70.3	61	23.6	13	5.0	3	1.2	16	6.2	259

Table 153

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 100

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE  
by REGION

	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2007/08											
Atlantic	327	54.0	201	33.2	63	10.4	15	2.5	78	12.9	606
Quebec	759	58.5	351	27.1	128	9.9	59	4.5	187	14.4	1,297
Ontario	865	59.3	422	28.9	129	8.8	42	2.9	171	11.7	1,458
Prairies	981	54.6	542	30.2	230	12.8	43	2.4	273	15.2	1,796
Pacific	386	55.4	191	27.4	91	13.1	29	4.2	120	17.2	697
2008/09											
Atlantic	395	60.3	171	26.1	74	11.3	15	2.3	89	13.6	655
Quebec	769	62.3	334	37.0	99	8.0	33	2.7	132	10.7	1,235
Ontario	913	62.3	388	26.5	144	9.8	21	1.4	165	11.3	1,466
Prairies	973	54.2	600	33.4	190	10.6	33	1.8	223	12.4	1,796
Pacific	434	57.2	226	29.8	68	9.0	31	4.1	99	13.0	759
2009/10											
Atlantic	406	60.1	182	27.0	80	11.9	7	1.0	87	12.9	675
Quebec	808	63.0	356	27.7	81	6.3	38	3.0	119	9.3	1,283
Ontario	922	64.1	376	26.1	119	8.3	22	1.5	141	9.8	1,439
Prairies	1,087	57.0	545	28.6	236	12.4	39	2.0	275	14.4	1,907
Pacific	491	61.9	210	26.5	67	8.4	25	3.2	92	11.6	793
2010/11											
Atlantic	398	60.9	188	28.8	60	9.2	7	1.1	67	10.3	653
Quebec	798	65.6	316	26.0	80	6.6	22	1.8	102	8.4	1,216
Ontario	911	67.2	300	22.1	124	9.2	20	1.5	144	10.6	1,355
Prairies	919	55.2	501	30.1	205	12.3	41	2.5	246	14.8	1,666
Pacific	436	63.3	178	25.8	60	8.7	15	2.2	75	10.9	689
2011/12											
Atlantic	397	64.4	176	28.6	39	6.3	4	0.6	43	7.0	616
Quebec	763	65.5	312	26.8	69	5.9	21	1.8	90	7.7	1,165
Ontario	894	65.1	377	27.4	89	6.5	14	1.0	103	7.5	1,374
Prairies	945	55.9	566	33.5	164	9.7	17	1.0	181	10.7	1,692
Pacific	440	64.6	172	25.3	54	7.9	15	2.2	69	10.1	681

Table 154

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Source: PBC-CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE</b> <b>WITH and WITHOUT PRIOR DAY and/or FULL PAROLE SUPERVISION PERIODS</b> <b>on the SAME SENTENCE</b>											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Compl.
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	
#					#	%	#	%	#	%	#
<b>2007/08</b>											
Without Prior DP/FP	2,126	53.2	1,253	31.3	470	11.8	151	3.8	621	15.5	4,000
With Prior DP/FP	1,192	64.3	454	24.5	171	9.2	37	2.0	208	11.2	1,854
• Prior DP	850	62.8	349	25.8	127	9.4	27	2.0	154	11.4	1,353
• Prior FP	34	73.9	9	19.6	2	4.3	1	2.2	3	6.5	46
• Prior DP and FP	308	67.7	96	21.1	42	9.2	9	2.0	51	11.2	455
<b>2008/09</b>											
Without Prior DP/FP	2,244	55.0	1,314	32.2	417	10.2	108	2.6	525	12.9	4,083
With Prior DP/FP	1,240	67.8	405	22.2	158	8.6	25	1.4	183	10.0	1,828
• Prior DP	852	65.3	312	23.9	118	9.0	23	1.8	141	10.8	1,305
• Prior FP	24	77.4	5	16.1	2	6.2	0	0.0	2	6.5	31
• Prior DP and FP	364	74.0	88	17.9	38	7.7	2	0.4	40	8.1	492
<b>2009/10</b>											
Without Prior DP/FP	2,442	57.2	1,308	30.6	420	9.8	102	2.4	522	12.2	4,272
With Prior DP/FP	1,272	69.7	361	19.8	163	8.9	29	1.6	192	10.5	1,825
• Prior DP	879	66.3	290	21.9	132	10.0	25	1.9	157	11.8	1,326
• Prior FP	20	71.4	5	17.9	2	7.1	1	3.6	3	10.7	28
• Prior DP and FP	373	79.2	66	14.0	29	6.2	3	0.6	32	6.8	471
<b>2010/11</b>											
Without Prior DP/FP	2,381	58.5	1,183	29.1	422	10.4	86	2.1	508	12.5	4,072
With Prior DP/FP	1,081	71.7	300	19.9	107	7.1	19	1.3	126	8.4	1,507
• Prior DP	768	69.1	241	21.7	86	7.7	16	1.4	105	9.2	1,111
• Prior FP	20	74.1	7	25.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27
• Prior DP and FP	293	79.4	52	14.1	21	5.7	3	0.8	24	6.5	369
<b>2011/12</b>											
Without Prior DP/FP	2,377	58.1	1,305	31.9	349	8.5	60	1.5	409	10.0	4,091
With Prior DP/FP	1,062	73.9	298	20.7	66	4.6	11	0.8	77	5.4	1,437
• Prior DP	775	71.6	242	22.4	56	5.2	9	0.8	65	6.0	1,082
• Prior FP	14	73.7	4	21.1	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	5.3	19
• Prior DP and FP	273	81.2	52	15.5	9	2.7	2	0.6	11	3.3	336

Return to the Section Outcome

# POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION

Table 155

Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS (as of March 31, 2012)						
Year of Completion	Total Completions  #	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)
		#	%	#	%	# %
1992/93	3,875	497	12.8	632	16.3	1,129 29.1
1993/94	4,015	552	13.7	625	15.6	1,177 29.3
1994/95	4,435	576	13.0	715	16.1	1,291 29.1
1995/96	4,677	639	13.7	697	14.9	1,336 28.6
1996/97	4,648	653	14.0	679	14.6	1,332 28.7
1997/98	4,564	616	13.5	676	14.8	1,292 28.3
1998/99	4,476	592	13.2	648	14.5	1,240 27.7
1999/00	4,315	569	13.2	577	13.4	1,146 26.6
2000/01	4,531	573	12.6	608	13.4	1,181 26.1
2001/02	4,583	595	13.0	555	12.1	1,150 25.1
2002/03	4,550	642	14.1	575	12.6	1,217 26.7
2003/04	4,426	592	13.4	553	12.5	1,145 25.9
2004/05	4,449	593	13.3	544	12.2	1,137 25.6
2005/06	4,494	611	13.6	507	11.3	1,118 24.9
2006/07	4,525	536	11.8	456	10.1	992 21.9
2007/08	4,667	511	10.9	439	9.4	950 20.4
2008/09	4,805	409	8.5	342	7.1	751 15.6
2009/10	4,988	330	6.6	275	5.5	605 12.1
2010/11	4,761	196	4.1	146	3.1	342 7.2
2011/12	4,716	54	1.1	50	1.1	104 2.2

**Note:** The numbers prior to 1994/95 may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.



Table 156

Source: PBC

<b>POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE (as of March 31, 2012)</b>							
Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
1992/93	1,349	101	7.5	76	5.6	177	13.1
1993/94	1,477	144	9.7	85	5.8	229	15.5
1994/95	1,545	125	8.1	91	5.9	216	14.0
1995/96	1,501	125	8.3	72	4.8	197	13.1
1996/97	1,257	107	8.5	50	4.0	157	12.5
1997/98	1,201	64	5.3	41	3.4	105	8.7
1998/99	1,166	64	5.5	25	2.1	89	7.6
1999/00	1,225	70	5.7	41	3.3	111	9.1
2000/01	1,335	79	5.9	30	2.2	109	8.2
2001/02	1,325	77	5.8	31	2.3	108	8.2
2002/03	1,168	69	5.9	29	2.5	98	8.4
2003/04	1,048	52	5.0	19	1.8	71	6.8
2004/05	1,048	55	5.2	14	1.3	69	6.6
2005/06	985	51	5.2	13	1.3	64	6.5
2006/07	972	50	5.1	16	1.6	66	6.8
2007/08	996	38	3.8	7	0.7	45	4.5
2008/09	1,032	33	3.2	5	0.5	38	3.7
2009/10	993	16	1.6	3	0.3	19	1.9
2010/11	1,036	17	1.6	3	0.3	20	1.9
2011/12	1,028	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2

**Note:** The numbers for full parole, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 157

Source: PBC

<b>POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE (as of March 31, 2012)</b>							
Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
1992/93	1,957	299	15.3	381	19.5	680	34.7
1993/94	2,257	364	16.1	460	20.4	824	36.5
1994/95	2,514	416	16.5	505	20.1	921	36.6
1995/96	2,739	463	16.9	493	18.0	956	34.9
1996/97	2,936	507	17.3	525	17.9	1,032	35.1
1997/98	2,919	506	17.3	497	17.0	1,003	34.4
1998/99	2,945	496	16.8	522	17.7	1,018	34.6
1999/00	2,800	474	16.9	462	16.5	936	33.4
2000/01	2,961	472	15.9	515	17.4	987	33.3
2001/02	3,027	496	16.4	464	15.3	960	31.7
2002/03	3,150	552	17.5	478	15.2	1,030	32.7
2003/04	3,134	516	16.5	476	15.2	992	31.7
2004/05	3,161	509	16.1	475	15.0	984	31.1
2005/06	3,253	542	16.7	436	13.4	978	30.1
2006/07	3,290	465	14.1	404	12.3	869	26.4
2007/08	3,414	452	13.2	392	11.5	844	24.7
2008/09	3,535	364	10.3	295	8.3	659	18.6
2009/10	3,752	302	8.0	247	6.6	549	14.6
2010/11	3,476	175	5.0	137	3.9	312	9.0
2011/12	3,449	51	1.5	45	1.3	96	2.8

**Note:** The numbers for statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 158

Source: PBC

<b>POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who were RELEASED at WARRANT EXPIRY (as of March 31, 2012)</b>							
Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
1992/93	569	97	17.0	175	30.8	272	47.8
1993/94	281	44	15.7	80	28.5	124	44.1
1994/95	376	35	9.3	119	31.6	154	41.0
1995/96	437	51	11.7	132	30.2	183	41.9
1996/97	455	39	8.6	104	22.9	143	31.4
1997/98	444	46	10.4	138	31.1	184	41.4
1998/99	365	32	8.8	101	27.7	133	36.4
1999/00	290	25	8.6	74	25.5	99	34.1
2000/01	235	22	9.4	63	26.8	85	36.2
2001/02	231	22	9.5	60	26.0	82	35.5
2002/03	232	21	9.1	68	29.3	89	38.4
2003/04	244	24	9.8	58	23.8	82	33.6
2004/05	240	29	12.1	55	22.9	84	35.0
2005/06	256	18	7.0	58	22.7	76	29.7
2006/07	263	21	8.0	36	13.7	57	21.7
2007/08	257	21	8.2	40	15.6	61	23.7
2008/09	238	12	5.0	42	17.6	54	22.7
2009/10	243	12	4.9	25	10.3	37	15.2
2010/11	249	4	1.6	6	2.4	10	4.0
2011/12	239	2	0.8	4	1.7	6	2.5

**Note:** The numbers for WED, prior to 1994/95, may be overstated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 159

Source: PBC

<b>POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (as of March 31, 2012) (%)</b>				
<b>Year of Completion</b>	<b>Schedule I-sex</b>	<b>Schedule I-non-sex</b>	<b>Schedule II</b>	<b>Non-scheduled</b>
1992/93	8.2	13.3	12.2	16.5
1993/94	7.7	18.3	12.8	19.6
1994/95	8.5	14.0	11.8	19.9
1995/96	8.2	13.5	10.2	18.8
1996/97	6.5	12.3	13.0	15.2
1997/98	4.3	8.3	9.2	10.7
1998/99	2.7	7.2	6.6	12.0
1999/00	2.1	12.0	7.7	11.4
2000/01	1.2	7.3	7.2	15.5
2001/02	1.5	8.0	6.7	14.1
2002/03	5.1	7.6	8.6	10.3
2003/04	2.9	5.0	5.7	12.6
2004/05	2.0	5.9	5.2	11.6
2005/06	1.0	4.8	5.4	11.5
2006/07	1.3	6.4	5.1	11.0
2007/08	2.4	2.2	3.2	9.3
2008/09	0.0	2.3	2.7	7.8
2009/10	0.0	1.6	1.6	3.2
2010/11	0.0	2.1	1.9	2.4
2011/12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8

**Note:** The percentages for full parole, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

**Note:** The percentages for full parole by offence type may be overstated as a data conversion did not convert blanks in all cases (<0.03%).

Table 160

Source: PBC

<b>POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (as of March 31, 2012) (%)</b>				
<b>Year of Completion</b>	<b>Schedule I-sex</b>	<b>Schedule I-non-sex</b>	<b>Schedule II</b>	<b>Non-scheduled</b>
1992/93	22.1	36.7	28.2	40.5
1993/94	23.4	37.6	24.4	47.4
1994/95	19.4	38.5	32.2	45.9
1995/96	17.5	35.5	27.9	47.5
1996/97	14.5	37.0	28.4	47.7
1997/98	16.4	36.2	26.7	45.8
1998/99	15.3	35.8	31.1	48.4
1999/00	13.2	34.4	26.7	49.3
2000/01	16.8	35.7	23.3	45.9
2001/02	12.6	31.4	26.9	45.5
2002/03	12.8	33.0	26.5	45.7
2003/04	11.1	31.5	30.1	43.2
2004/05	10.1	31.5	23.9	43.5
2005/06	10.3	29.6	25.3	40.6
2006/07	8.2	25.2	20.2	37.6
2007/08	7.6	24.5	18.9	33.2
2008/09	4.8	17.4	10.8	28.9
2009/10	2.8	15.2	11.4	20.0
2010/11	1.0	8.5	5.5	15.7
2011/12	0.5	2.9	1.1	4.7

**Note:** The percentages for statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

**Note:** The percentages for statutory release by offence type may be overstated as a data conversion did not convert blanks in all cases (<0.2%).

Table 161

Source: PBC

<b>POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES</b> <b>for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who were RELEASED at WED</b> <b>by OFFENCE TYPE</b> <b>(as of March 31, 2012) (%)</b>				
<b>Year of Completion</b>	<b>Schedule I-sex</b>	<b>Schedule I-non-sex</b>	<b>Schedule II</b>	<b>Non-scheduled</b>
1992/93	45.2	49.8	32.0	56.0
1993/94	30.6	50.5	37.5	63.6
1994/95	32.9	45.9	50.0	54.5
1995/96	36.3	41.5	60.0	66.7
1996/97	21.6	40.0	45.5	42.5
1997/98	32.6	48.1	42.9	65.6
1998/99	33.0	38.9	0.0	72.7
1999/00	26.2	41.2	100.0	50.0
2000/01	32.8	35.4	50.0	64.7
2001/02	26.4	41.1	25.0	57.1
2002/03	24.8	51.0	25.0	52.9
2003/04	26.7	38.1	50.0	44.4
2004/05	24.4	41.7	100.0	56.5
2005/06	15.1	39.8	60.0	37.5
2006/07	13.0	26.4	33.3	30.0
2007/08	13.8	30.4	40.0	31.7
2008/09	6.2	25.8	37.5	51.7
2009/10	10.0	17.7	0.0	23.1
2010/11	0.0	6.5	0.0	8.7
2011/12	1.1	4.2	0.0	0.0

**Note:** The percentages for WED by offence type may be overstated as a data conversion did not convert blanks in all cases (<0.7%).



Table 162

Source: PBC

<b>POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (as of March 31, 2012) (%)</b>					
<b>Year of Completion</b>	<b>Aboriginal</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Other</b>
1992/93	28.3	0.0	17.4	12.8	5.2
1993/94	24.7	12.5	12.1	15.1	14.8
1994/95	29.2	3.7	6.3	14.0	3.7
1995/96	19.5	9.1	7.8	13.9	0.0
1996/97	20.9	4.4	13.3	12.7	3.6
1997/98	11.3	6.8	4.9	9.5	2.9
1998/99	6.7	9.2	2.6	8.6	3.1
1999/00	16.5	7.2	3.4	9.6	5.1
2000/01	10.4	5.2	3.0	9.4	3.7
2001/02	7.4	9.2	6.1	8.9	1.3
2002/03	17.4	10.0	4.0	8.1	4.7
2003/04	14.6	2.7	2.0	7.0	5.3
2004/05	10.0	4.4	4.7	6.7	5.9
2005/06	11.9	4.5	6.8	6.6	1.3
2006/07	7.1	5.7	2.8	8.1	0.0
2007/08	7.1	2.2	1.4	5.1	1.7
2008/09	8.2	1.0	0.0	4.0	4.3
2009/10	3.1	1.9	1.3	2.1	0.0
2010/11	4.8	1.1	1.3	2.0	0.0
2011/12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0

**Note:** The percentages for full parole, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 163

Source: PBC

<b>POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (as of March 31, 2012) (%)</b>					
<b>Year of Completion</b>	<b>Aboriginal</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Other</b>
1992/93	40.5	9.1	34.2	34.2	17.2
1993/94	43.6	0.0	34.6	35.5	34.5
1994/95	44.5	16.0	31.6	35.7	19.4
1995/96	42.7	32.0	27.5	34.5	14.3
1996/97	42.1	33.3	30.3	34.9	10.0
1997/98	39.1	5.7	25.8	35.3	17.5
1998/99	42.1	21.1	26.3	34.3	14.8
1999/00	36.6	19.0	23.1	34.5	14.1
2000/01	36.8	16.4	24.3	34.6	13.4
2001/02	34.8	21.8	29.1	31.7	22.8
2002/03	36.5	12.7	29.3	33.2	14.3
2003/04	38.0	18.3	29.3	31.1	17.2
2004/05	37.2	15.2	23.6	30.6	27.5
2005/06	35.7	25.8	22.5	29.8	15.7
2006/07	30.9	12.0	22.6	26.2	14.1
2007/08	26.6	17.3	19.8	24.9	22.4
2008/09	20.1	10.0	11.8	19.4	10.0
2009/10	18.1	7.7	8.3	14.8	8.8
2010/11	9.9	3.8	6.8	9.3	4.5
2011/12	2.3	2.5	1.8	3.2	0.8

**Note:** The percentages for statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 164

Source: PBC

<b>POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS RELEASED AT WED by ABORIGINAL and RACE (as of March 31, 2012) (%)</b>					
<b>Year of Completion</b>	<b>Aboriginal</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Other</b>
1992/93	57.1	0.0	42.9	45.4	0.0
1993/94	48.1	-	21.4	45.6	0.0
1994/95	51.0	50.0	31.6	38.1	14.3
1995/96	46.3	100.0	37.5	40.2	37.5
1996/97	45.5	100.0	30.0	26.4	10.0
1997/98	47.6	25.0	40.9	38.7	50.0
1998/99	40.4	0.0	43.8	35.2	0.0
1999/00	45.6	20.0	28.6	31.1	11.1
2000/01	40.2	0.0	25.0	36.6	14.3
2001/02	41.9	66.7	41.7	33.1	11.1
2002/03	43.1	0.0	50.0	35.0	50.0
2003/04	45.2	28.6	28.6	29.3	20.0
2004/05	41.6	0.0	30.0	31.7	33.3
2005/06	37.9	50.0	37.5	25.2	20.0
2006/07	26.0	0.0	13.0	21.6	14.3
2007/08	31.3	50.0	16.7	21.7	22.2
2008/09	26.0	0.0	20.0	22.3	22.2
2009/10	15.6	-	12.5	16.0	8.3
2010/11	3.7	0.0	16.7	3.3	0.0
2011/12	4.1	-	6.3	0.9	0.0

**Note:** The percentages for WED, prior to 1994/95, may be overstated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 165

Source: PBC

<b>POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE by REGION (as of March 31, 2012) (%)</b>					
<b>Year of Completion</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>	<b>Quebec</b>	<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Prairies</b>	<b>Pacific</b>
1992/93	20.6	11.9	11.5	15.9	8.7
1993/94	21.8	16.8	11.7	20.5	4.8
1994/95	26.1	13.4	11.5	14.0	4.6
1995/96	24.5	12.4	9.4	12.6	11.9
1996/97	17.0	14.0	10.7	11.5	8.2
1997/98	16.4	8.6	4.7	11.1	5.9
1998/99	16.7	7.3	6.0	7.3	3.4
1999/00	17.9	9.1	5.4	9.2	7.0
2000/01	12.1	9.5	5.7	8.3	6.3
2001/02	10.5	7.6	8.1	8.5	5.6
2002/03	14.8	4.3	7.0	10.4	7.6
2003/04	10.7	5.8	5.7	8.2	4.8
2004/05	11.9	3.8	6.0	6.0	11.1
2005/06	7.4	6.0	6.1	7.1	6.4
2006/07	9.3	4.2	5.2	8.6	9.9
2007/08	7.7	3.8	2.9	5.4	3.9
2008/09	4.8	2.0	2.9	5.4	3.9
2009/10	3.8	1.2	1.6	1.3	3.2
2010/11	0.8	1.8	2.7	0.7	5.2
2011/12	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Note:** The percentages for full parole by region may be overstated as a data conversion did not convert blanks in all cases (<0.05%).

Table 166

Source: PBC

<b>POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION (as of March 31, 2012) (%)</b>					
<b>Year of Completion</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>	<b>Quebec</b>	<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Prairie</b>	<b>Pacific</b>
1992/93	42.8	41.0	30.0	33.5	27.2
1993/94	49.0	40.3	30.5	35.5	32.6
1994/95	47.8	39.9	30.2	36.5	33.2
1995/96	48.6	38.7	25.4	35.4	32.2
1996/97	39.8	38.5	30.0	34.9	32.8
1997/98	41.9	38.3	27.3	33.7	32.3
1998/99	42.6	33.6	30.1	36.2	34.2
1999/00	48.6	31.9	27.8	34.3	33.2
2000/01	49.6	34.3	28.4	30.7	35.7
2001/02	42.0	32.7	29.6	28.3	33.5
2002/03	39.7	33.7	28.3	33.1	33.1
2003/04	37.2	28.8	29.6	31.1	39.1
2004/05	42.4	27.0	27.6	29.4	41.6
2005/06	35.8	27.0	27.2	30.4	35.9
2006/07	34.0	25.2	22.7	26.0	31.5
2007/08	33.3	23.9	22.3	22.5	30.1
2008/09	21.4	16.9	16.9	16.6	27.2
2009/10	20.0	12.2	11.9	14.6	19.2
2010/11	13.0	7.4	6.5	10.0	11.0
2011/12	2.5	4.1	1.6	3.0	2.9

**Note:** The percentages for statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

**Note:** The percentages for statutory release by region may be overstated as a data conversion did not convert blanks in all cases (<0.04%).

Table 167

Source: PBC

<b>POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS RELEASED AT WED by REGION as of March 31, 2012) (%)</b>					
<b>Year of Completion</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>	<b>Quebec</b>	<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Prairies</b>	<b>Pacific</b>
1992/93	61.7	55.9	42.6	49.5	34.3
1993/94	63.0	52.6	27.6	50.6	38.1
1994/95	58.1	54.5	27.7	46.5	30.8
1995/96	35.5	50.0	35.5	46.4	38.6
1996/97	37.3	30.0	25.4	40.7	20.8
1997/98	57.1	47.2	27.8	41.3	41.2
1998/99	41.7	39.1	35.6	32.2	38.1
1999/00	33.3	40.7	34.3	36.5	24.5
2000/01	50.0	42.4	27.1	43.2	25.0
2001/02	37.5	53.8	33.3	27.6	25.0
2002/03	44.8	44.1	34.8	35.8	39.4
2003/04	48.4	50.0	16.1	36.1	21.6
2004/05	41.2	34.8	25.0	47.6	25.9
2005/06	32.1	25.8	25.3	39.3	30.4
2006/07	16.0	21.2	21.2	22.1	28.1
2007/08	35.7	27.2	15.0	23.7	20.7
2008/09	12.5	30.1	16.9	25.5	17.2
2009/10	0.0	14.1	14.3	18.5	15.0
2010/11	4.8	6.3	3.1	4.2	0.0
2011/12	7.1	2.2	0.0	2.5	3.7

**Note:** The percentages for WED, prior to 1994/95, may be overstated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

**Note:** The percentages for WED by region may be overstated as a data conversion did not convert blanks in all cases (<0.1%).

[Return to the Section Past-Warrant Expiry Readmission](#)



# CONDITIONAL RELEASE OPENNESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Table 168

Source: PBC

CONTACTS with VICTIMS										
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific	Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2007/08	3,008	15	3,199	16	4,790	23	3,327	16	6,133	30
2008/09	2,854	14	3,446	17	4,719	24	3,700	18	5,320	27
2009/10	2,792	13	3,417	15	4,618	21	4,295	19	7,059	32
2010/11	3,014	13	3,778	17	5,496	24	4,381	19	5,814	26
2011/12	3,180	15	3,615	17	4,346	20	3,570	17	6,738	31

Table 169

Source: PBC

OBSERVERS at HEARINGS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2007/08	181	9	255	13	951	48	175	9	412	21	1,974
2008/09	101	5	305	16	941	49	297	16	260	14	1,904
2009/10	107	5	365	16	1,142	51	376	17	244	11	2,234
2010/11	198	9	333	14	1,303	56	232	10	245	11	2,311
2011/12	248	9	640	23	1,112	40	480	17	311	11	2,791

Table 170

Source: PBC

HEARINGS with OBSERVERS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2007/08	62	8	87	11	417	54	89	11	119	15	774
2008/09	106	13	123	15	396	49	113	14	65	8	803
2009/10	32	4	193	23	399	47	146	17	74	9	844
2010/11	64	7	194	20	514	54	109	11	67	7	948
2011/12	93	8	235	19	577	47	228	19	92	8	1,225

Table 171

Source: PBC

VICTIMS SPEAKING at HEARINGS										
	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
Hearings with presentations	90	110	101	111	152	139	112	127	137	140
Presentations	135	162	149	169	252	244	192	231	237	223
In person	97	114	114	132	216	215	181	210	211	195
By video conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	5	7
By teleconference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Audiotape	23	35	23	32	30	24	6	8	14	12
Videotape or DVD	15	13	12	5	6	5	1	4	5	7
Requested, but did not take place because of:	75	37	34	49	47	32	18	13	10	35
Offender	43	8	14	25	14	13	13	2	6	15
Victim	22	18	18	20	30	17	4	10	4	18
PBC	9	10	2	4	3	2	1	1	-	2
CSC	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 172

Source: PBC

VICTIMS SPEAKING at HEARINGS 2011/12						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Hearings with presentations	18	21	20	32	49	140
<b>Presentations</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>223</b>
In person	21	23	41	46	64	195
By video conference	1	-	-	2	4	7
By teleconference	2	-	-	-	-	2
Audiotape	1	3	1	1	6	12
Videotape or DVD	-	1	1	3	2	7
<b>Requested, but did not take place because of:</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>35</b>
Offender	7	3	-	2	3	15
Victim	1	2	1	3	11	18
PBC	-	1	-	-	1	2
CSC	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Major offence of victimization</b>						
Aggravated assault	3	1	-	3	7	14
Assault	-	3	-	-	-	3
Assault causing bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault with a weapon	1	-	-	-	-	1
Attempted murder	-	3	-	1	-	4
Criminal negligence causing death	-	-	2	-	1	3
Dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death	-	-	1	-	1	2
Forcible Confinement	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fraud	-	1	-	-	1	2
Impaired driving causing death	4	-	3	1	-	8
Impaired driving/Impaired driving causing bodily harm	1	-	-	-	-	1
Incest	-	1	-	-	-	1
Indecent assault	-	-	-	-	4	4
Manslaughter	5	-	2	14	3	24
Murder	4	12	29	25	32	102
Robbery	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sexual assault	6	4	3	6	17	36
Sexual exploitation	-	-	-	-	2	2
Sexual interference	-	2	2	2	2	8
Spousal abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utter threats – death	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	1	-	5	6

\* Includes one offence of conspiracy to commit murder in the Ontario region, one offence in the Pacific region of accessory after murder and four offences, again in the Pacific region, of gross indecency.

Table 173

Source: PBC

DECISIONS SENT from the DECISION REGISTRY											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2007/08	934	15	1,095	18	1,015	17	1,001	16	2,053	34	6,098
2008/09	720	12	1,193	19	1,057	17	1,538	25	1,632	27	6,140
2009/10	531	9	883	15	991	17	1,230	21	2,086	36	5,721
2010/11	648	11	976	17	1,118	20	1,295	23	1,652	29	5,689
2011/12	569	10	986	18	1,206	22	1,097	20	1,568	29	5,426

[Return to the Section Conditional Release Openness and Accountability](#)

## RECORD SUSPENSION DECISIONS AND CLEMENCY RECOMMENDATIONS

**Table 174**

Source: PBC

PARDON APPLICATIONS RECEIVED and ACCEPTED by YEAR										
Applications	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12*
Received	16,989	16,912	16,958	27,946	26,519	30,398	35,784	32,106	31,965	28,790
Accepted	15,248	16,696	19,681	12,705	27,203	28,239	27,501	24,842	16,311	18,713
% Accepted	90	99	116	45	103	93	77	77	51	65

\* Refers to pardon applications received on or before March 12, 2012.

**Table 175**

RECORD SUSPENSION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED and ACCEPTED by YEAR					
Applications	11/12				
Received	1,039				
Accepted	793				
% Accepted	76				

**Table 176**

Source: PBC

PARDONS GRANTED/ISSUED and DENIED by YEAR										
Decision	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Granted	14,514	58	30,317	75	16,250	66	9,393	76	3,270	92
Issued	10,332	41	9,311	23	7,889	32	2,693	22	-	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>24,846</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>39,628</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>24,139</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>12,086</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>3,270</b>	<b>92</b>
Denied	175	1	800	2	437	2	293	2	276	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,021</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40,428</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24,576</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,379</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,546</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 177**

Source: PBC

AVERAGE PROCESSING TIMES for PARDON APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED										
	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
Applications Accepted	15,248	16,696	19,681	12,705	27,203	28,239	27,501	24,842	16,311	18,713
Cases Processed	14,722	15,858	22,920	8,549	14,851	25,021	40,428	24,576	12,379	3,546
Average Processing Time	17 mths	17 mths	12 mths	11 mths	13 mths	10 mths	3.5 mths*	2.1 mths*	3.5 mths*	9.1 mths*

**Note:** The cases processed do not include revocations processed by the PBC.

\* Does not include the processing time for cases in which the pardon was denied. For those cases the average processing time was 14.1 months in 2011/12.

Table 178

Source: PBC

PARDONS REVOKED/CEASED by YEAR										
	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
Revoked By PBC	369	534	225	79	133	34	123	194	71	1,132
Ceased to Exist (RCMP Authority)	533	780	332	377	2,252	533	543	681	1,043	883
Ceased to Exist (PBC Authority)					12	14	41	46	12	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>2,039</b>

Table 179

Source: PBC

PARDON REVOCATION/CESSATION RATE				
Year	Cumulative Pardons Granted/Issued to Date	Pardons Revoked/Ceased during the Year	Cumulative Pardons Revoked/Ceased	Cumulative Revocation/Cessation Rate (%)
1997/98	234,779	666	6,046	2.58
1998/99	240,255	684	6,730	2.80
1999/00	246,116	643	7,373	3.00
2000/01	260,311	542	7,915	3.04
2001/02	276,956	463	8,378	3.03
2002/03	291,392	902	9,280	3.18
2003/04	306,985	1,314	10,594	3.45
2004/05	329,530	557	11,151	3.38
2005/06	337,883	456	11,607	3.44
2006/07	352,631	2,397	14,004	3.97
2007/08	377,477	581	14,585	3.86
2008/09	417,105	707	15,292	3.67
2009/10	441,244	921	16,213	3.67
2010/11	453,330	1,126	17,339	3.82
2011/12	456,600	2,039	19,378	4.24

**Note:** The cumulative revocation/cessation rate is calculated by dividing the cumulative pardons revoked/ceased by the cumulative pardons granted/issued to date.

Table 180

Source: PBC

ROYAL PREROGATIVE OF MERCY REQUESTS												
	Up to 2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Requests	698	11	29	21	18	18	24	21	37	31	32	940
Granted	181	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	2	188
Denied	108	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	118
Discontinued	393	16	4	26	19	22	14	21	15	32	21	583

**Note:** These numbers are provided on a calendar year basis.

[Return to the Section Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations](#)

## INTERNAL SERVICES

**Table 181**

Source: PBC

EXPENDITURES by PROGRAM ACTIVITY* (\$ Millions)									
Year	Conditional Release Decisions		Conditional Release Openness and Accountability		Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations		Internal Services		PBC Total
2007/08	\$34.3	79%	\$6.2	14%	\$2.9	7%	\$0.0	0%	\$43.4
2008/09	\$38.4	79%	\$7.1	15%	\$3.1	6%	\$0.0	0%	\$48.6
2009/10	\$34.0	72%	\$6.1	13%	\$2.8	6%	\$4.4	9%	\$47.3
2010/11	\$33.8	73%	\$5.7	12%	\$2.1	5%	\$4.4	10%	\$46.0
2011/12	\$38.2	73%	\$7.1	14%	\$1.2	2%	\$5.7	11%	\$52.2

**Note:** Internal Services in the past was re-allocated on a pro-rata basis to the program activities, but since 2009/10 is shown separately.

**Table 182**

Source: PBC

PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA STAFF COMPLEMENT (as of April 15, 2012)							
Region	Females	Males	Total	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	100	36	136	56	80	117	86
Atlantic	32	2	34	14	20	22	65
Quebec	46	8	54	1	53	48	89
Ontario	45	5	50	47	3	6	12
Prairies	56	11	67	67	0	5	7
Pacific	43	6	49	48	1	4	8
<b>Canada</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>52%</b>
Percent	83%	17%	100%	60%	40%		

**Table 183**

Source: PBC

PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA BOARD MEMBER COMPLEMENT (As of June 8, 2012)							
Region	Females	Males	Total	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	2	4	6	3	3	5	83
Atlantic	3	7	10	7	3	4	40
Quebec	6	9	15	1	14	10	67
Ontario	5	14	19	19	0	0	0
Prairies	6	16	22	22	0	0	0
Pacific	6	5	11	11	0	0	0
<b>Canada</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23%</b>
Percent	34%	66%	100%	76%	24%		

[Return to the Section Internal Services](#)